The New-York Times.

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Dispatch from the War Department.

A VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

Surprise and Rout of Morgan's Forces at Greenville.

DEATH OF JOHN MORGAN.

His Staff and One Piece of Artillery Captured.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—8:10 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, New-York:

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT, just received, gives a statement from the Richmond Examiner of this morning, that JOHN MORGAN was surprised and killed, and his Staff captured, at Greenville, Tenn., yesterday. An unofficial dispatch, received by this department this morning from Lexington, states that Gen. GILLEM had officially reported the surprise and defeat of MORGAN at Greenville; that JOHN MORGAN was killed and his Staff captured; from 50 to 100 rebels killed, 70 prisoners taken and one gun captured. This report being confirmed by the Richmond Examiner, there is no room to doubt its truth.

In honor of the capture of Atlanta, GRANT yesterday ordered a salute to be fired with shotted guns from every battery bearing upon the enemy.

Nothing has been received by the Department since the 4th instant, nor anything south of Nashville, on account of the derangement of the telegraph lines by the prevailing storm.

No movements of importance have taken place in the Shenandoah Valley.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

REPORTS VIA CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The *Commercial* of this city publishes the following dispatch:

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 5.

The following official telegram from Gen. GILLEM was received this evening:

BULL'S GAP, Tenn., Sunday, Sept. 4.

To Gen. Tillson:

I surprised, defeated and killed JOHN MORGAN at Greenville this morning.

The killed are scattered for miles, and have not yet been counted, and probably number fifty or one hundred.

I have about seventy-five prisoners.

Among those captured were MORGAN'S Staff, with one piece of artillery and a caisson.

The enemy's force outnumbered mine, but the surprise was complete.

(Signed) ALLEN C. GILLEM.

WHEELER'S RAID.

The Rebels Retreating—The Raid Over, and a Failure—Death of the Rebel Gen. Kelly.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Sept 5.

Gen. ROUSSEAU telegraphs from Spring Hill, late on Saturday, that WHEELER'S rebel force was across Duck River, and had joined RODDY. Both were retreating toward Florence.

Gen. ROUSSEAU pronounces their raid a complete failure.

The rebel Gen. KELLY, reported mortally wounded, died at Franklin yesterday.

The rebel Gen. HASKELL is also reported killed in a skirmish.

Considerable damage has been done to the railroad. A large force is employed in repairing it, and will soon have it in running order again.

The damage done to the Chattanooga Railroad by the rebels is also being rapidly repaired. Only one bridge has been destroyed, that over Stewart's Creek, fifty feet long.

Col. SPAULDING was not captured, as reported. He is safe with his command.

Capt. PRICE, of the Tenth Tennessee, was killed on Friday.

Reports from Nashville—Captures of Prisoners and Material at Atlanta.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The news from SHERMAN'S army to-day reports the loss of the enemy at three thousand killed and wounded. We captured two thousand prisoners, among them a Brigadier-General (name not given.) We also captured a large amount of material.

The army is in full possession of Atlanta.

There is near four feet of water in the river at this point, and it is rising.

THE UNION VICTORIES.

REJOICINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

SALUTES, SPEECHES AND ENTHUSIASM.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

By direction of Gov. SEYMOUR flags were displayed from all the public buildings, and one hundred guns were fired at noon to-day, in honor of the occupation of Atlanta by Gen. SHERMAN'S forces, and the victories of Admiral FARRAGUT in the harbor of Mobile.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired at the Navy-yard at noon to-day, in honor of our victories.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

A national salute was fired on to-day, in honor of the late Union victories.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Sept 6.

One hundred guns are being fired at the United States Arsenal grounds, and the city bells are ringing for the victories in Georgia and Alabama. The people are jubilant.

The Draft—Important Notice.

From the Syracuse Journal, Sept. 5.

The following letter was received by Provost-Marshal CHAMBERLIN, to-day, from Gen. DIVEN:

HEADQUARTERS A. A. P. M. GENERAL
AND SUPERINTENDENT VOL. RECRUITING SERVICE,
ELMIRA, Sept. 2.

CAPTAIN: When you commence drafting for your district, you will begin with such towns or wards as are doing the least in procuring volunteers, thus giving the localities having a prospect of filling their quotas all the time practicable for so doing.

Notify Supervisors and all interested of this, and ask local newspapers to give the information in their columns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. S. DIVEN,
Brig.-Gen. and A. A. P. M. Gen. W. D. N. Y.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The Rebel Pickets Incredulous About the Fall of Atlanta.

A SALUTE FROM OUR BATTERIES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sunday, Sept. 4, 1864.

The rebel pickets refuse to believe that Atlanta has fallen. They have become very friendly, and approach close to our lines, with passes from their officers, for the purpose of trading apparently, but all having their pockets filled with the proclamation of JEFF. DAVIS, offering protection and safe conduct to deserters.

The rebels hope to largely reduce our ranks by this new dodge of theirs.

They purchase all the eatables they can get from our men, giving greenbacks or tobacco in exchange, large supplies of which they seem to have on hand.

Gen. GIBBONS has been temporarily assigned to the command of the Eighteenth Corps.

Col. SMYTH, of the First Delaware, a brave and capable officer, is in command of the Division of GIBBONS, of the Second Corps.

MONDAY, Sept. 5, 1864.

Last night, about 11 o'clock, our batteries along the entire line opened and saluted the enemy with a terrific fire for an hour, in honor of the fall of Atlanta.

The rebel guns replied sharply, and the air was filled with bursting shells.

This morning not a shot is heard.

WM. D. McGREGOR.

The Quiet in the Army—Grant's Way of Proceeding—The Presidential Question in the Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday, Sept. 5, 1864.

The extraordinary quiet which has prevailed along our whole front ever since I came here, would render a correspondent's position at this place a perfect sinecure, if it were not ten times more irksome to spend a day in fruitless search after matter to write about than to sit down and commit facts to paper. Last evening, about supper-time, the old familiar booming of cannon came borne through the calm air, and continued for some hours during the night; but this morning it turned out to be nothing more than the usual favors which we have been of late showering upon the doomed City of Petersburgh at intervals.

Doubtless, the North is, with characteristic eagerness, chafing at this delay, and wondering why Gen. GRANT does not proceed at once and give the final blow. He *is* proceeding; but precisely in his own way. He knows too well the tremendous issues devolving upon him, and he is not going to peril the destinies of the country now placed in his hand, and his own lofty and dearly-earned reputation, by any untimely "on-to-Richmond" goadings. Without venturing to hint even as to their character, no observer can watch the preparations and movements going on throughout the army, without feeling impressed with the certainty that Petersburgh will soon share the fate of Atlanta. When that occurs, all the concentrated forces of rebellion cannot prevent us from seizing and holding the Richmond and Danville Railroad—their *only* communication with the interior—and when we do *that* Richmond is ours, even if we do not strike a blow for it. None know this better than the rebels themselves and their sympathisers north; hence this terrible hurly-burly about an armistice, by some strange coincidence coming simultaneously both from Richmond and Chicago.

The news of the nomination of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON fell very flatly upon the army; and the only effect I could preceive was that of positive joy among all true Unionists, who are for crushing out this rebellion, and for listening to no bargains or compromises that can barter away the life of the nation. They consider that, however good the intentions and plausible the promises of McCLELLAN himself may be, the platform upon which he is made to stand, and the bare fact that he is supported cordially by the Vallandighamites, will tend more to show the entire people the hideous abyss that lies before them than anything else that could have happened.

Nor are the soldiers and sailors to be cajoled by the few artful but transparent words of flattery dealt out for their especial benefit. Fine words cannot make them forget who those are that have been constantly opposing every measure that could tend to their benefit; who wanted to take away from them their inalienable right of voting as citizens, and who—even at this last hour—while patting them on the back, would compel them to lay down their arms ignominiously before an all-but-conquered enemy.

Besides, a very strange illusion seems to exist respecting some magical affinity between the name of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN and the armies of the United States. Those who imagine that the very mention of that name is enough to kindle the enthusiasm of our soldiery, as it once probably did, must surely entirely forget the enormous changes that have been wrought by time and circumstances, since that General wielded a trust never before confided by a great nation—under such circumstances—to a single individual. Take this very army, for instance—the Army of the Potomac—with which his name is more immediately identified, and how many of that glorious and hopeful band which once fought under his banners are now left to extol McCLELLAN? What with the awful mortality among the swamps of the Chickahominy, the losses since then by disease and by war upon a thousand battle-fields, but very few, comparatively, can be now remaining; and of those few how many must have since fought under other Generals whom they have every reason to love and respect quite as much as they did their former leader. Of that vastly preponderating portion of our armies who never fought under McCLELLAN, why should his name be so revered, when they remember GRANT, SHERMAN, ROSECRANS, HANCOCK, and a dozen others, who have done far more to exact genuine homage from their countrymen.

No. Whatever power Gen. McCLELLAN may now hold among politicians, it is absolutely false to assert that he wields any especial influence among our armies, beyond the few boon companions and officers who fought with him. Within an hour after the New-York papers arrived here, confirming the nomination of McCLELLAN as President, the joyous news came flashing to us across the wires that SHERMAN was in Atlanta! If the two names could at that moment have been launched among our soldiers for their suffrages as President or anything else, I think the gallant hero of Atlanta would have carried the day unanimously.

J. R. HAMILTON.

Assessments on Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Gen. ROSECRANS being satisfied that citizens of Cooperate, Boone County, have encouraged bushwhackers and other bands of outlaws, and that THOMAS WATERMAN, the only support of a widowed mother and two sisters, was recently shot on a steamer laying at a wharf off that town, by a gang of those villains, has ordered an assessment of $10,000 on the disloyal citizens of the said town for the benefit of the mother and sisters of WATERMAN.

Rejoicing.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The recent victories of our army were honored to-day by the ringing of bells and booming of cannon. The people were rejoicing and cheering in all parts of the city.

THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

From Sheridan's Army—Early Still in Sight.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore *American*, dated Berryville, Va., Sept. 6, says:

"The enemy are still in SHERIDAN'S front; and, as far as can be seen, there are no indications of EARLY'S retreat up the Valley at present. The cavalry force which left Rippon's store on Friday night has returned, having ascertained that the enems was in strong force beyond the Opequan.

Recruits and convalescents from the army are arriving in great numbers almost every day, and are being rapidly sent forward to the front.

A heavy rain storm has prevailed since last night, and still continues, making the transportation of supplies to the front difficult. It was expected that the enemy would have attacked us in our position at Berryville yesterday, and preparations were made at the field hospital for the reception of one thousand wounded; but we were disappointed, and your correspondent holds to the opinion that the enemy has no idea of assuming the offensive, but will be perfectly content for the present with acting on the defensive, and holding the valley.

The prisoners captured in the fight on Saturday number some seventy. Up to the time of writing this dispatch, there has been no fighting since Saturday, and, with the exceptionof little picket skirmishings, everything is perfectly quiet.

Mosby's Operations—Capture of an Ambulance Train.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Harper's Ferry, dated the 5th inst., says:

An ambulance train of thirty-five wagons, after leaving the wounded, were captured by MOSBY, the train being without an escort.

Capt. BLAZER pursued the rebels and recaptured fifty horses and five prisoners.

Maj. KELLOGG, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio, and Dr. SHELLIN, of the Thirty-sixth Ohio, are among the prisoners captured by MOSBY.

There was no fighting at Berryville on Sunday, and there is no news from there to-day (Monday.)

The Battle near Berryville—Gen. Crook Repulses the Enemy—Movements of Our Forces—The Captures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY WESTERN VIRGINIA,
IN THE FIELD NEAR BERRYVILLE, VA.,
SUNDAY, Sept. 4, 1864.

A BATTLE NEAR BERRYVILLE.

Late yesterday afternoon a sharp engagement took place between Gen. CROOK'S command and a heavy force of the enemy, at a point to the left of, and about a mile beyond Berryville, resulting in the rebels being repeatedly and handsomely repulsed. The battle commenced at 4 P. M., by the enemy furiously attacking our lines. They succeeded at first in driving in our picket-line and gaining possession of the hastily constructed earthworks thrown up during the afternoon by our men. Subsequently, however, a charge was made by two of Gen. CROOK'S regiments, who gallantly drove out the enemy and retook the works.

THE ADVANCE.

I was somewhat misled by the initiatory movements of the different corps when I laid down the apparent field of action in my hurried letter of yesterday morning. Instead of the Sixth and Eighth Corps continuing to march in the direction of Bunker Hill, as at first seemed to be the intention, both of these corps subsequently swept round and gained the Smithfield and Berryville pike, the Eighth gaining the advance and entering into the town of Berryville in advance of the other corps. The cavalry corps, under Gen. TORBERT, had the extreme advance, having moved quietly down the Berryville and Charlestown pike during the night of Friday, reaching Berryville a little after midnight. Bivouacking until daylight, they moved forward simultaneously with the infantry advance yesterday morning, passing through Berryville on the Winchester pike, until they struck into the Snicker's Gap road, about six miles beyond Berryville; afterward pushing up toward White Post, and at noon yesterday were still advancing without any serious opposition. The three corps of infantry moved in parallel columns, the Nineteenth Corps, Gen. EMORY, holding the centre and Berryville pike, the Sixth, Gen. WRIGHT, on the right, and proceeding by the Smithfield and Berryville road, Gen. CROOK'S command gained, by rapid marching, the left, and ultimately the advance, owing to the more direct route of march.

ESTABLISHING THE LINE.

Our advance reached Berryville about noon, and formed line of battle, stacking arms for rest and dinner; meanwhile the picket-line was established. The Thirty-sixth Ohio were thrown out to the right, on the Winchester pike, and the Twenty-third Ohio pushed down on the Snicker's Gap road, guarding the left flank. The army now commenced pitching camp, and were busily engaged in arranging their tents, when a sudden and serious attack was made upon the pickets in front, who were speedily driven out of their breastworks, owing to the superior force brought against them.

THE BATTLE.

At the first sound of hostilities our men turned out rapidly under arms, scarcely waiting for the bugles to give the alarm. Quickly the Ninth Virginia and Thirty-sixth Ohio were formed in line of battle, and moved steadily forward in support of the pickets, who were all this time hotly engaged in disputing the further advance of the enemy. At last getting within striking distance the charge was sounded, and on went our troops, driving the rebels before them like the wind, and regaining the outer line of rifle-pits held by our skirmishers before the fight. The enemy seemed determined to regain, and hold, if possible, these works, and they soon brought up and massed a heavy force, preparatory to a charge. No sooner than it was ascertained that a strong body of the enemy were manœuvering on our front, than Gen. CROOK ordered up both DUVAL'S and THORBURN'S division, and with their support our advance calmly awaited the attack. The disposition of our troops by Gen. CROOK was not a minute too soon, for EARLY hurled his force upon us with redoubled fury only to be met with a stern and stubborn resistance, ultimately resulting in a complete repulse. Again and again our lines received their furious charges, only to send them back baffled and disorganized. The battle lasted until after dark, and artillery firing was continued almost to midnight.

THE SPOILS.

During the fight, which was borne on our side wholly by Gen. CROOK'S command, consisting of the Kanawha Corps, and detachments of the Eighth Corps, we captured nearly a hundred prisoners and a stand of colors. Our loss is estimated at 300 killed and wounded. The enemy have suffered heavily, as they were compelled to charge several times. Among the casualties the following have been reported at these headquarters:

Killed—Quartermaster Sergt. E. HANSOM, Second Maryland.

Wounded—Capt. SELBY, Thirty-sixth Ohio—leg; Capt. BARKER, Thirty-sixth Ohio—leg; Lieut. PHILLIPS, Thirty-sixth Ohio—thigh.

The feelings of the men beat high, and they express themselves exultantly over the signal victory they have achieved over the enemy. This command is the same that has so long occupied this Valley, and they hail with acclamation the result of the day, as consoling them for all their previous disasters and hardships.

OUR TROOPS FORTIFYING.

Gen. SHERIDAN'S entire army are now busy at work digging rifle-pits, intrenchments, and the various field works, deemed so essential to success during the present campaign. Our present line is almost the same we occupied when falling back from Winchester, and it is capable of a strong and stubborn resistance. The utmost confidence is expressed in Gen. SHERIDAN, and with the thoughts of Atlanta and the cheering prospect of a speedy close of the war, the Army of Western Virginia may be relied upon in the hour of need. What fighting was heard in the direction of Bunker Hill yesterday is presumed to be AVERILL again in the advance.

G. F. W.

Reinforcements—Politics in the Army—How Peace Candidates and Platforms are Viewed by the Veterans.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHARLESTOWN,
Friday, Sept. 2, 1864.

REINFORCEMENTS.

This morning, a large number of convalescents and detached service men arrived at Harper's Ferry, and are now being distributed to their respective commands. This arrival will reinforce this army to the extent of three thousand. The general feeling among the rank and file of the army of Western Virginia is of a most cheerful character.

A QUEER INCIDENT.

An incident occurred this morning at Bolivar Heights, while the convalescent battalion were resting for breakfast, that will appear strange and somewhat eccentric. It appears that near one of the numerous fires built by the soldiers for cooking coffee with, an unexploded shell lay in rather dangerous proximity. One of the men finding it difficult to balance his coffee-pot over his fire, actually took up the shell and placed it in the hottest portion of the glowing fire. Setting his coffee-pot cleverly on top of the shell, he and his comrades sat down patiently and placidly to await its properly boiling. You can imagine their astonishment and the surprise of the entire bivouac when the shell, not finding the heat of the fire at all conducive to comfort, entered a protest against such proceedings by incontinently exploding, thereby causing an unwarrantable waste of valuable coffee, and creating considerable panic in its immediate vicinity. Although such a thing may appear impossible under such circumstances, no one was hurt. When the men, who had lost their breakfast by such foolish proceedings, were questioned regarding their idea for putting so dangerous an ingredient into a fire, they disclaimed all intention of kicking up such a bobbery, saying that they supposed the shell to be a solid shot. The truth is, I suspect, that with the utter recklessness and heedlessness common among soldiers, they never stopped to examine the shell at all. After all it was a very laughable affair, and served as a topic of conversation for the day.

THE PRESIDENTAL QUESTION.

The recent action of the Chicago Convention has created a great deal of amusement among the soldiers. The idea of the Peace party nominating as their candidate for the Presidency a Major-General of our army, and one who has no claims by reason of former acts to such an honor, is looked upon as a good joke. Depend upon it the soldiers will not vote, as a majority, for any one but ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The time has gone by when any favorite General could count upon his popularity, with even his old command, for any success against the tried and faithful statesman who now occupies the Presidential chair. I have made it my business to sound all classes, and all organizations on this question, and I find an enthusiasm regarding the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN that is very gratifying.

M'CLELLAN AND THE SOLDIERS.

Everywhere you hear McCLELLAN bitterly denounced for allowing his name to be dragged forward at this critical juncture and put up as an opposition candidate, by a party who are composed of the vilest traitors and bitterest Copperheads in the country. Soldiers are not accustomed to choose their epithets nor their language, and the Young Napoleon would not feel very highly complimented could he hear some of the veterans of the army of Western Virginia speak of him and his supporters. Some of them go to great extremes when speaking of the so-called Peace nomination. In fact so intense is the feeling against the General, that I feel convinced that the number who will vote for him in this army will be exceedingly small. A very noticeable feature in the canvass (if one can call it by such a name) is the marked non-interference of any of the officers, in endeavoring to guide the preferences of the men under their command. I mention this fact, because it has been claimed that such would be the case by those who sought to deprive the defenders of our flag of their rights as citizens.

THEIR DETERMINATION TO VOTE FOR MR. LINCOLN.

No one who has not mixed constantly with the soldiers can have any adequate conception of the tenacity with which they cling to their rights as voters, nor the determination they evince to exercise that right to support the Administration, and by that means secure the successful prosecution of the war and the permanent suppression of the rebellion. They claim, with evident justice, that they have an inherent right it settling this momentous question, and they say that the war has gone on too long, and they have lost too many dear and valued comrades for them to consent that any disgraceful peace should now be patched up. "Why," said one fireside orator the other evening, "I have faced the Johnnies too often and have met their showers of leaden bullets—ays, and have been wounded by them, too,—ever to allow myself to vote for any d—d Peace President." If you could have heard the applause that followed these energetic words, you would have thought with me that the soldiers' vote will roll up an overwhelming majority for "ABE and ANDY."

THE PRIDE OF THE SOLDIERS.

The men who have so nobly enrolled themselves in the great army for the Union—as they still love to call it—feel such a swelling pride in the proud distinction they enjoy over the rest of the citizens of the United States, as the defenders of the flag and the Government, that they express a contempt for those who so cowardly remain behind, instead of coming forward at once to do battle for the cause, and they hail with acclamation the draft, and all its concomitant measures. The wish is generally expressed that the President will call upon his army to enforce the draft should any determined resistance to it be made by any section of the country. And when this campaign (and with it the war) closes, you will perceive a marked change in the Copperhead party.

THE CONFIDENCE FELT IN THE RESULT.

Nothing is so remarkable as the difference of sentiment in the army in the North, regarding the successful termination of the war. I would not like to be the one who would endeavor to utter the base Copperhead croakings, so frequently heard in large cities, out here among the volunteers for the Union. Anything like an expression of want of confidence in the ability of our forces being able to suppress the rebellion, would be met with derision and contempt. *No greater insult could be offered a soldier that to tell him that the war was not a success,* both in the past and in the future. As Gen. BURNSIDE said the other day in New-Hampshire, you can hear more grumbling about the war North in three days than has been uttered by the army during the whole of the present campaign. If any one has a right to complain of the hardships and sacrifices of the war, it is the soldiers, yet how seldom anything like dissatisfaction is expressed among the men who fight our battles. These men came out to act, not to growl. They left those who they loved, and sacrificed all their prospects, to come out and fight for the country and our beneficent Government. They came prepared to suffer hard ships and face perils, and of such stern stuff are they composed, that anything like cowardly complaint is hateful to them.

THE POSITION OF THE ENEMY.

From all accounts, and according to information elicited by the so-called reconnoissance made by the cavalry, it appears that EARLY proposes holding the Valley for the present, and does not contemplate a speedy retreat. I scarcely imagine, however, that such will eventually prove to be his intention. For although it has been ascertained that he has strongly intrenched himself, and that he has received a number of absentees in addition to his effective strength, he cannot accomplish any permanent results, nor get into Maryland as easily as formerly. His headquarters are said to be at Bunker Hill, and that a series of strong intrenchments are in course of construction in front of that position.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Assembling at Syracuse—Enthusiasm and Confidence—The Probable Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The attendance upon the Union Convention is very large, and embraces prominent gentlemen from every county in the State. The enthusiasm is very marked, and a feeling of confidence is manifest.

The nomination for Governor appears this evening to be between DIX and FENTON. Gen. DIX is being urged at the last moment by some prominent men, but the rank and file do not feel inclined to go for him.

There is very little talk of candidates for other offices. If FENTON is nominated, WALDO HUTCHINS, of New-York, will stand the best chance for Lieutenant-Governor, providing he will allow the use of his name.

The contest about the New-York delegation will probably be settled very much as it was last May, by admitting both sets. The country delegates do not seem disposed to spend much time over your squabbles.

LEO.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

As to how the claims of these rival delegations to admission will be disposed of does not definitively appear. Matters may be compromised so that each or a part of each shall be admitted, although a strong and a growing disposition on the part of country delegates manifests itself to peremptorily settle the whole question upon its merits, and send home which ever appears to be irregularly constituted.

Judge HENRY E. DAVIES and Messrs. GREELEY, WEED and OPDYKE are here figuring. Only three prominent candidates are named for the Governorship—Messrs. FENTON, DIX and TREMAIN. FENTON has the inside track, both from personal and political popularity, and as a candidate of the Western part of the State, whose claims to the nomination are conceded. A strong current set in for Gen. DIX during the afternoon and early part of the evening, on the ground of availability, but later a rumor, assuming a strong appearance of credibility, obtained, that ISAAC SHERMAN, of New-York City, a Fremont Elector in 1856, has here in his possession a letter from DIX, which would be produced at proper time, in which he (DIX) states he cannot accept the nomination of this convention, as he does not indorse fully the Baltimore platform and the polity of the Administration, and that his present preferences for the next President are that McCLELLAN shall be elected—so all are at sea again, and the contest will be narrowed to Fenton and Tremaine. For Lieutenant-Governor, Messrs. Roscoe Conkling, Opdyke, Stranahan, Alvord, Bell and Robertson are named, but neither with any particular strength.

The Union State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Nearly all the delegates to the Union State Convention, which meets here to-morrow, have already arrived, but the number of outside attendants is not so great as usual. Several names are mentioned for the nomination of Governor. R. E. FENTON, Gen. DIX, PRESTON KING and LYMAN TREMAIN, are the most prominent. Mr. FENTON seems strongest, being well backed from most parts of the State.

Gen. DIX has many adherents, but some of those are changing, their action being based on a rumor that a telegram was received from him to-day positively refusing to permit the use of his name. A letter, said to have been written by him to ISAAC SHERMAN, of New-York, pending the Baltimore nomination, is also being made use of by the friends of the other candidates.

It is alleged that in this letter declining the use of his name in connection with the nomination for Vice-President, he takes the position that while as a military officer of the Government, he can support the Administration, there is much of its political policy with which he differs.

For Lieutenant-Governor JAMES A. BELL, of Jefferson; WILLIAM R. WHEELER, of Franklin; WALDO M. HUTCHINS, LYMAN TREMAIN, Judge ROBERTSON, of Westchester, and others are spoken of; but it is understood that the two last-named decline to be candidates. Should the Northern counties unite upon either BELL or WHEELER, their choice is likely to have much influence upon the decision of the convention.

ZEBULON MOORE, of Wayne; Mr. PARSONS, of Monroe, and four or five ex-members of the Assembly, are brought forward for the office of Canal Commissioner, and D. P. FORREST, of Schenectady, for Inspector of State Prisons. There are many candidates for the latter office, but unless the localities of the other nominees shall be decidedly against him, the friends of FORREST feel sanguine of his success.

New-York again appears with a double delegation. The question as to regularity between the City organizations represented by these contesting delegations was referred by the last State Convention to the State Committee, but the Committee, after considering the subject at its Saratoga meeting, sent it back to the Convention. It is generally expected that the course pursued by the May Convention will be adopted now, and both delegations admitted.

It is anticipated that there will be a sharp contest between the Weed and the radical branch of the party to secure a majority of the new State Committee. There is a likelihood of greater strife on this point than upon candidates.

Among the notables present are Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley, George Opdyke, D. C. Littlejohn, R. F. Andrews, Lyman Tremain, Secretary Ballard, Senator Truman and Victor M. Rice.

The Maryland Convention.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention completed its labors and adjourned to-day. The new Constitution will be submitted to the people on the 12th of October.

Death of Col. James C. Clark, Seventy-ninth U. S. Colored Regiment.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Col. JAMES C. CLARK, of the Seventy-ninth Colored Regiment, recently acting as Brigadier-General, died in Troy, last evening, from illness contracted during long and honorable service in Louisiana. He served in the Peninsula campaign, and his gallantry was conspicuous at Port Hudson. He resided in Troy, and was 49 years of age.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA AT THIS PORT.

How the Seizure of the Georgia is Viewed.

English Comments on Federal Successes and the Prospects of Peace.

Marriage of the Notorious Belle Boyd.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail steamship Scotia, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th, and Queenstown on the 28th ult., arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The City of Cork passed Cape Clear on the 25th, and the Virginia and City of Manchester early on the morning of the 27th August.

The United States steamer Iroquois left Havre on the 24th August, and went in the direction of Boulogne. She had two pilots on board—one English and one French.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The King of Spain—How He has Treated Americans at Court—Railway Enterprise in France—The Marriage of Victor Emanuel's Son to the Daughter of Prince Murat.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

The entertainments offered the King of Spain, notwithstanding their magnificence, have been but little talked about, and are already almost forgotten; for, to tell the truth, the people have no particular sympathy with this offshoot of the Bourbons, and they did not see why so much money should be spent upon him. A hundred years hence, a description of these magnificences will read well in a romance; the reader of that day will almost regard the people who witnessed them as we regard the veterans of some famous battle; and he would be filled with disgust to be told that they were only an empty show, and passed almost unperceived and certainly uncared for by the people in whose midst they were given.

The Count BACCHIOCHI, the Empress' Chamberlain on the occasion, was very liberal to Americans in the way of invitations, and at the private ball at St. Cloud, where not more than 400 invitations were issued, the following Americans, beside the members of the Legation, were invited: Mr. and Mrs. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. ECKEL, and Mr. and Miss PENNIMAN. For the interior reception at the Palace of Versailles, no invitations were given to Americans other than the members of the Legation; for the outside display, which by the order of the Emperor was finally made public, a good many invitations were given.

The decoration fever which rages with such violence every 15th of August, was not less intense this year than in former years. Nor does it make any difference how many pages the *Moniteur* fills with the names of the elect, there are still enough of the rejected to give Paris the physiognomy of a *croque-mort* for a week after. Among the elect, every one was rejoiced to see the illustrious ROSSINI advanced to the grade of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and also to see the following literary, scientific and dramatic writers nominated to the Cross of Chevalier in the same order: M. SAINTINE, the author of *Picciola* and other works of merit; the Abbé MOIGNO, editor of the well-known scientific paper, the *Cosmos*; PAUL FEVAL, novelist; LAMBERT THIBOUST and BENJAMIN ANTIER, dramatists; and LUDOVIC HALEVY, musical composer, nephew of the author of *La Juive*. Two or three political writers on the ministerial press were also decorated.

The last link in the railway which connects Paris and Madrid is now conveying passengers, and the time between the two capitals is only 35 hours—distance 840 miles; fare for first-class 165 francs, or about $32. The road has been constructed mostly with French money, and by French engineers and French enterprise. No road was more needed than this one. When the road from Rome to Milan, and the one from Pesth to Constantinople are finished, all the great capitals of Europe, from St. Petersburgh to Naples, and from Madrid to Constantinople, will be placed in railroad communication. The time between St. Petersburgh and Madrid, by way of Berlin, Cologne, Paris and Bordeaux, is 108 hours.

The new hospital *Hotel-Dieu*, which the Emperor has ordered to be built, is to occupy a whole square from quay to quay through the centre of the island. The front and principal entrance of the hospital will be on the open space in front of the cathedral of Notre Dame. The amount of ground occupied will be 22,000 square metres, but a part of this immense building will be devoted to the Central Administration of the Hospitals, with its numerous collateral bureaux. Between the hospital and the Palace of Justice, or Law Tribunals, will intervene the new Chamber of Commerce, (which has just emerged from the hands of the masons a most beautiful structure,) and an immense new municipal barracks. The old Morgue has been cleared away, and the old Hotel Dieu will also be demolished. The new Morgue on the upper end of the island is finished and in operation, and the works on the new Prefecture of Police and the additions to the Prison of the Conciergerie are gradually eating away the few houses which remain on the lower end of the island. Thus little by little the private residences are giving place to magnificent public structures, until soon this famous island, which for centuries constituted the whole City of Paris, will be occupied exclusively with buildings representing the crimes, the miseries and the sufferings of this great city—in a word, all that is mysterious in the life of this most interesting of modern capitals.

It appears to be a settled fact that the eldest son of the King of Italy, Prince HUMBERT,

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SPEECH BY SECRETARY SEWARD

The Military and Political Situation Reviewed.

GEN. SHERMAN'S VICTORY AT ATLANTA.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

ITS COWARDLY POLICY.

From the Auburn Union, Sept. 5.

Saturday was a gala day in Auburn, over the splendid victory of Gen. SHERMAN in the capture of Atlanta. At an early hour all the flags in the city were run up, giving it a very gay and patriotic appearance. At 5 o'clock P. M. all the bells struck up a merry peal, and about the same hour a salute of one hundred guns was fired. Immediately a large crowd, including several hundred volunteers, who were waiting to be mustered in, assembled in front of the Western Exchange, and were briefly addressed by Hon. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN and Provost-Marshal KNAPP. After the speeches, it was proposed that the assemblage form in procession and march to the residence of Gov. SEWARD. The band led off with a lively tune, and the line of march was immediately taken up. On arriving in front of Gov. SEWARD's residence, the assemblage became so large that it was found necessary to continue the march to the park adjoining Gov. SEWARD's grounds.

After the procession had halted, Gov. SEWARD was called for, and came forward and addressed the crowd in one of his most earnest and effective speeches, which was received with unbounded enthusiasm. After he concluded, three cheers were called for and given with a will, for the following persons: Sherman, Grant, Sheridan, Meade, Stanton, Farragut, Lincoln and Seward. Three more rousing ones were given for the soldiers and the Union. The crowd then separated. In the evening Gov. SEWARD was serenaded by the Auburn Band, and responded to the compliment in a brief speech.

The following is the speech of Gov. SEWARD delivered in the Park:

MY DEAR FRIENDS: It is so that I like to see you come—marching to the time of national airs, under the folds of the old national flag. I thank you for this hospitable and patriotic welcome. It proves that though you deal rigorously with your public servants, exacting reasons for their policy, energy in their conduct of affairs, and explanations for failures, and disappointments in their administration, yet you are nevertheless just, because you willingly allow them to rejoice with you, when you have successes, victories and triumphs, to celebrate. The news that brings us together is authentic. [A Voice—Do you think it is reliable?] Yes. Here is a telegram which I received this morning from the Secretary of War:

VAN DUZER reports that SHERMAN's advance entered Atlanta about noon to-day. Particulars not yet received.
EDWIN M. STANTON.

[Three cheers were given for Atlanta.] Now, this news comes in a good shape. It is pleasant to have a grand result at the first, and it protracts the interest of the thing, to have particulars coming in afterward. [Yes, yes, we can wait for the particulars.] This victory comes in the right connection. It falls in with the echoes of the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, which I understand to be the *particulars* of FARRAGUT's glorious naval battle, in the Bay of Mobile—a battle equalled by no other in American history but the naval achievements of the same veteran Admiral at New-Orleans and Fort Hudson; and all these have no parallel in naval warfare but the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. [A voice—"I wish we were all Farraguts."] Well, my friend, I know the Admiral well, and I confess that we all can't be Farraguts. Indeed, very few of us can. But we may take this comfort ourselves, that as a whole people, we can appreciate the veterans. We can also appreciate SHERMAN, who has performed the most successful and splendid march through a mountainous and hostile country recorded in modern history, and in doing this we show ourselves inferior in virtue to no other nation. By the way, everybody admired FARRAGUT's heroism in climbing the topmast to direct the battle. But there was another "particular" of that contest that no less forcibly illustrates his heroic character. "Admiral," said one of his officers, the night before the battle, "won't you consent to give Jack a glass of grog in the morning—not enough to make him drunk, but just enough to make him fight cheerfully?" "Well," replied the Admiral, "I have been to sea considerable, and have seen a battle or two, but I never found that I wanted rum to enable me to do my duty. I will order two cups of good coffee to each man at 2 o'clock and 8 o'clock, I will pipe all hands to breakfast in Mobile Bay. [Hurrah for FARRAGUT.] And he did give Jack the coffee, and then he went up to the masthead and *did it*.

The victory at Atlanta comes at the right place. The rebellious district is in the shape of an egg. It presents equal resistance on its whole surface. But if you could break the shell at either of the two ends, Richmond and Atlanta, the whole must crumble to pieces. While SHERMAN under GRANT has been striking the big end, MEADE under GRANT has been striking just as hard blows upon the lesser end. The whole shell will now be easily crushed, for it has grown brittle with the exhaustion of vitality within.

This glorious victory comes in good time for another reason. Just now we are calling upon you for 300,000 more volunteers, if you will—drafted men if we must—to end the war. You were getting a little tired of long delays and disappointed expectations. In Indiana, a portion of the people, instigated by rebel plotters, at the Clifton House, in Canada, were importing British revolvers in boxes, which passed the Custom-house as stationery, under pretence of arming to defend themselves, but really to resist the draft, and bring the Government down to ruin, through a subordinate and auxiliary civil war. True, no arms have been imported here. Yet delegates went out from among you and sat down in council at Chicago with those Indiana conspirators, and agreed with them not only that that importation of arms should be defended in the election canvass, but also to demand the cessation of the war upon the ground that success in restoring the Union is unattainable. Already under the influence of the cheering news from Atlanta, all this discontent and this despondency have disappeared. We shall have no draft because the army is being reinforced at the rate of five to ten thousand men per day by volunteers. [Hurrah for the volunteers.] May I not add that this victory at Atlanta comes in good time as the victory in Mobile Bay does, to vindicate the wisdom and the energy of the war administration. FARRAGUT's fleet did not make itself, nor did he make it. It was prepared by the Secretary of the Navy, and he that shall record the history of this war truthfully, and impartially, will write that since the days of CARNOT, no man has organized war with the ability of STANTON. [Cheers for STANTON, cheers for the Secretary of the Navy.]

But auspicious as the occasion is, it has nevertheless failed to bring out some whom we might have expected here. Why are they not here to rejoice in the victories that will thrill the hearts of the lovers of Freedom throughout the world. Alas, that it must be confessed, it is party spirit that holds them aloof. All of them are partisans. Some are Republicans, who cannot rejoice in the national victories because this war, for the life of the nation, is not, in all respects, conducted according to their own peculiar radical ideas and theories. They want guarantees for swift, and universal, and complete emancipation, or they do not want the nation saved. Others stay away because they want to be assured that in coming out of the revolutionary storm, the Ship of State will be found exactly in the same condition as when the tempest assailed it, or they do not want the ship saved at all, as if anybody could give such guarantees in the name of a people of thirty million. Others are Democrats. They received from their fathers the axiom that only Democrats could save the country, and they must save it by Democratic formulas and combinations which the progress of the age has forever exploded. They cannot come up to celebrate achievements which condemn their narrow and hereditary bigotry.

Others, of both the Republican and Democratic parties, are willing that the nation shall be saved, provided it is done by some one of their chosen and idolized chiefs, which chief they mutually denounce and revile. They cannot honor GRANT, and SHERMAN, and FARRAGUT, and PORTER, because by such homage they fear that FREMONT and McCLELLAN's fame may be eclipsed.

Nevertheless, there are enough here of the right sort, ["Yes, that's true,"] enough of men who once were Republicans, but who, taking that word in a partisan sense, are Republicans no longer, and men who once were Democrats, but who, taking that word in its narrow application, are Democrats no longer, all of whom are now Union men, because they found out at the beginning of this tremendous civil war, or at some period in its progress, that no man, no party, no formula, no creed, could save the Union, but that only the people could save it, and they could save it only by ceasing to become partisans, and becoming patriots and Union men. [Cheers for the Union.]

Yes, my friends, when this war shall be ended in the restoration of the Union, no man then living will exult in the recollection that during its continuance he was either a Radical or a Conservative, a Republican or a Democrat, but every man will claim to have been throughout an unreserved and unconditional Union man.

But why should party spirit, especially at this juncture, divide the American people. And why should I, a member of the Executive Administration, allude to it on such an occasion as this? The answer is at hand. The Constitution of our country commands that Administration to surrender its powers to the people, and the people to designate agents to assume and exercise them four years. You receive the Executive Government in a condition very different and highly improved. We found it practically expelled from the whole country south of the Delaware, the Ohio, and the Missouri, with the most of the army and navy betrayed or fallen into the hands of insurgents, and a new and treasonable Confederacy with the indirect but effective coöperation of foreign powers, establishing itself on the Gulf of Mexico. We cheerfully give the Government back to you, with large and conquering armies, and a triumphant navy, with the hateful Confederacy falling into pieces, and the rebellious States, one after another, returning to their allegiance.

Regarding myself now, therefore, not as a Secretary, but simply as one of the people, I, like you, am called by my vote to determine into whose hands the precious trust shall now be confided. We might wish to avoid, or at least to postpone that duty, until the present fearful crisis is passed. But it cannot and it ought not to be avoided or adjourned. It is a constitutional trial, and the nation must go through it deliberately and bravely.

I shall therefore cheerfully submit, for your consideration, the course which I have concluded to adopt, and the reasons for it.

First, I beg you to remember that the present is no common or customary Presidential election. It occurs in the midst of civil war, arising out of a disputed succession to the Executive power. Disputed successions are the most frequent causes of civil wars, not only in republics, but even in monarchies. A dispute about the succession of the President, periodically begets an abortive or a real revolution, in each one of the Spanish and American Republics. So the disputed succession of the Spanish throne begot that memorable thirty-years' war which convulsed all Europe. A dispute whether JUAREZ was the lawful President brought on the present civil war, with the consequence of French intervention in Mexico. A dispute whether the present King of Denmark, who succeeded to the throne last Winter, is lawful heir to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, brought about the civil war in that country, which through German intervention, has just now ended with the dismemberment of the Danish Kingdom. It is remarkable also, that civil wars produced by disputed successions, invariably begin with resistance, by some one or more of the States or provinces which constitute the Kingdom, Empire, or Republic, which is disturbed. It was so with the United States of Mexico. It was so in the United States of Colombia, and the case was the same in the United States of Venezuela. Now it is certain that in 1860, we elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN, lawfully and constitutionally to be President of the whole United States of America. Seven of the States immediately thereon, rushed into disunion, and summoning eight more to their alliance, they set up a Revolutionary Government. They levied war against us, to effect a separation, and establish a distinct sovereignty and independence.

We accepted the war in defence of the Union. The only grievance of the insurgents was that their choice of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for President was constitutionally overruled by the election of LINCOLN. They rejected LINCOLN and set up a usurper. The Executive power of the United States is now, therefore, by force practically suspended, between the usurper JEFFERSON DAVIS and that constitutional President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The war is waged by the usurper to expel that constitutional President from the Capital, which, in some sort, is constantly held in siege, and to conquer the States which loyally adhere to him. The war is maintained on our side to suppress the usurper, and to bring the insurgent States back under the authority of the constitutional President. The war is at its crisis. It is clear, therefore, that we are fighting to make ABRAHAM LINCOLN President of the whole United States, under the election of 1860, to continue until the 4th of March, 1865. In voting for a President of the United States, can we wisely or safely vote out the identical person whom, with force and arms, we are fighting into the Presidency? [No, no.] You justly say no. It would be nothing less than to give up the very object of the war at the ballot-box. The moral strength which makes our loyal position impregnable would pass from us; and when that moral strength has passed away material forces are no longer effective, or even available. By such a proceeding we shall have agreed with the enemy, and shall have given him the victory. But in that agreement the Constitution and the Union will have perished, because when it shall have once been proved that a minority can by force or circumvention, defeat the full accession of a constitutionally chosen President, no President thereafter, though elected by ever so large a majority, can hope to exercise the Executive powers unopposed throughout the whole country. One of two things must follow that fatal error. Either a contest between your newly-elected compromise President, and the same usurper, in which the usurper must prevail, or else a combination between them through which the usurper or his successor, subverting your Constitution and substituting his own, will become President, King, or Emperor of the United States without foreign aid, if he can, with foreign intervention if necessary. [That's so.] To be sure it is so; nothing is more certain than that either the United States and their Constitutional President, or the so-called Confederate States, and their usurping President, must rule within the limits of this Republic. I therefore regard the pending Presidential election, as involving the question whether hereafter we shall have a Constitution and a country left us. How shall we vote then to save our country from this fearful danger? [Vote LINCOLN in again.] You have hit it exactly my friend. We must vote LINCOLN in again, and fight him in at the same time. If we do this the rebellion will perish, and leave no root. If we do otherwise, we have only the alternatives of acquiescence in a perpetual usurpation, or of entering an endless succession of civil and social wars. Upon these grounds, entirely irrespective of platform and candidate, I consider the recommendations of the Constitution at Chicago, as tending to subvert the Republic. [It's so, that's a fact.]

It will seem a hard thing when I imply, that a party like the Democratic party can either meditate or blindly adopt measures to overthrow the Republic. All experience, however, shows that it is by the malice or madness of great parties that Free States have been brought down to destruction. You often hear alarms that a party in power is subverting the State, and it sometimes happens so. But nine times out of ten, it is a party out of power that in its impatience or ambition overthrows a Republic.

The Democratic party, of course leaving off the loyal Union Democrats, opposed the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1860. In doing so, they divided and organized in three columns. One, a treasonable column of State rights disunion Democrats, under BRECKINRIDGE. A second, a loyal Northern column, under DOUGLAS. The third, a conciliatory flying column, under JOHN BELL, who has since joined the insurgents. We therefore invited the two loyal columns to combine with the Republican party to oppose the disunion Democratic column. They declined. On the eve of the election in 1860, I told the followers of DOUGLAS and of BELL that when the election should have closed, they would find that they had inadvertently favored disunion and rebellion. They persisted, and the attempted revolution came. Disunion then presented itself, in the practical form of preventing ABRAHAM LINCOLN from assuming the Executive authority. Thus the Democratic party produced that calamity, the Southern Democrats acting from design, the Northern Democrats passive through inadvertence. The disputed succession still remains unadjusted. A new election has come on. For a time, the Northern Democrats, with notable exceptions, gave a more or less liberal support to the Government, against the Democratic insurgents of the South. But the same Democratic forces which figured in the election of 1860, now appear in the political field, with positions and policy unchanged since that time, as I think, except for the worse. The Southern Democracy is still in arms under the usurper at Richmond. The Douglas and Bell columns consolidated, are found at Chicago, and all three of the parties are compassing the rejection of the Constitutional President of the United States. They agree not only in this attempt, but they assign the same reasons for it, namely, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a tyrant.

They agree, also, that the real usurper at Richmond is blameless and pure; at least, the Richmond Democracy affirm it, and the Chicago Democracy do not gainsay it. To me, therefore, the Democracy at Richmond and the Democracy at Chicago, like CÆSAR and POMPEY, seem to retain all their original family resemblance. They are very much alike—especially POMPEY. But it is not in mere externals that their similarity lies. They talk very much alike, as I have already shown you. When you consider that among the Democrats at Chicago the Indiana Democrats were present, who have imported arms to resist the national authority and defeat the national laws, and that all the Democrats there assembled agreed to justify that proceeding, I think you will agree with me that the Richmond Democrats and the Chicgao Democrats have lately come to act very much alike.

I shall now go further and prove to you that they not only have a common policy, and a common way of defending it, but they have even adopted that policy in concert with each other. You know that when the Chicago Convention was approaching in July last, GEORGE SANDERS, CLEMENT C. CLAY and J. P. HOLCOMB appeared at the Clifton House, on the Canada bank of the Niagara River, fully invested with the confidence and acquainted with the purposes of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Confederates at Richmond. You know, also, that Chicago Democrats resorted there in considerable numbers to confer with these emissaries of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Here is the fruit of that Conference, and no one can deny the authenticity of my evidence. It is extracted from the London *Times*, the common organ of all the enemies of the United States. The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Niagara Falls, under date of Aug. 8, says:

"Clifton House has become a centre of negotiations between the Northern friends of peace and Southern agents, which propose a withdrawal of differences from the arbitrament of the sword. The correspondent then goes on to explain that an effort is to be made to nominate a candidate for the Presidency on the ground of an armistice and a Convention of the States, and to thwart by all possible means the efforts of Mr. LINCOLN for reëlection."

Mark now, that on the 8th of August, 1864, Northern Democrats and Richmond agents agree upon three things to be done at Chicago.

Namely: 1. A withdrawal of the differences between the Government and the insurgents from the arbitrament of the sword. 2. A nomination for President of the United States on a platform of an armistice and ultimately a convention of the States. 3. To thwart by all possible means the reëlection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Such a conference, held in a neutral country, between professedly loyal citizens of the United States and the agents of the Richmond traitors in arms, has a very suspicious look. But let that pass. Political elections must be free, and therefore they justly excuse many extravagances. We have now seen what the agents of POMPEY and CÆSAR agreed at Niagara that POMPEY should do at Chicago. Here is what he actually did:

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity of war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practical moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

The Democracy at Chicago did there just what had been agreed upon by the Richmond agents at Niagara, namely, they pronounced for an abandonment of the military defence of the Union against the insurgents, with a view to an ultimate National Convention, and the defeat of the election of Abraham Lincoln. That is to say, they proposed to eject ABRAHAM LINCOLN from the Presidential chair at Washington on the 4th of March next, and at the same time leave the usurper, DAVIS, unassailed, secure and unmolested in his seat at Richmond, with a view to an ultimate convention of States, which that usurper's constitution will allow no one of the insurgent States to enter. What now, if there be a constitution at all, or if the convention fail to agree on a submission to the Federal authority? JEFFERSON DAVIS then remains in authority, his Confederacy established, and the Union with all its glories is gone forever. Nay, more, if such a thing could happen as that the Chicago candidate, nominated upon such an agreement, should be elected President of the United States on the first Tuesday of November next, who can vouch for the safety of the country against the rebels during the interval which must elapse before the new Administration can constitutionally come into power? It seems to me that such an election would tend equally to demoralize the Union and to invite the insurgents to renew their efforts for its destruction.

It remains for me now only to give you the proof, that although the way in which the Chicago Democracy did what had been agreed upon in their behalf at Niagara was not altogether satisfactory, yet what they actually did was accepted as a full execution of the previous compact:

ST. CATHERINES, C. W., Sept. 1.
To Hon. D. Wier, Halifax:
Platform and Presidential nominee unsatisfactory. Vice-President and speeches satisfactory. Tell PHILMORE not to oppose.
(Signed) GEORGE N. SANDERS.

D. WIER is a Richmond accomplice at Halifax, and PHILMORE is understood to be the conductor of the insurgent organ in London.

Here then we have a nomination and a platform which were made by treaty formally contracted between the Democratic traitors at Richmond and the Democratic opposition at Chicago, signed, sealed, attested, and delivered in the presence of the London *Times*, and already ratified at Richmond. ["By Heaven, we've got 'em."] Got them, to be sure you've got them, my friends. They say I am always too sanguine of the success of national candidates and of the national arms. But it seems to me that the veriest croaker in all our loyal camp will take new courage and become heroic when he sees that the last hope of the rebellion hangs upon the ratification of this abominable and detestable compact by the American people.

Yes, you have got them; but how did you get them? Not by any skill or art of the Administration, or even through the sagacity, or activity of the loyal people, but through the cunning of the conspirators, overreaching itself, and thus working out their own defeat and confusion. They do say that the father of evil always indulges his chosen disciples, with such an excess of subtlety, as to render their ultimate ruin and punishment inevitable.

And what a time is this to proclaim such a policy, conceived in treachery, and brought forth with shameless effrontery. A cessation of hostilities on the heel of decisive naval and land battles, at the very moment that the rebellion, without a single fort in its possession on the coast, or on either of the great rivers or lakes, is crumbling to the earth, and at the same time a dozen new ships-of-war are going to complete the investment by sea, and three hundred thousand volunteers are rushing to the lines, to complete the work of restoration and pacification.

There is a maxim which thoughtful teachers always carefully inculcate: it is that inconstancy is imbecility, and that perseverance is necessary to insure success. This maxim was set forth in the form of a copy in the writing-book, when I was young—"Perseverance always conquers." Even infantile beginners encountered the instruction in the form of a fable in WEBSTER's spelling-book. The story was, that after using soft words and tufts of grass, the farmer tried what virtue there was in stones, and by persistance in that application, he brought the rude boy, who was stealing apples, down from the tree, and made him ask the farmer's pardon. Our Chicago teachers tell us that just as the rude boy is coming down, we must lay down the stones and resort again to the use of grass, with the consequence, of course, that the farmer must beg pardon of the trespasser. But what makes this Chicago policy more contemptible and even ridiculous, is that it is nothing different from the policy with which the same parties now contracting actually ushered in disunion in 1861, in the closing hours of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN. Yes, my dear friends, when we of this Administration came into our places in March, 1861, *we found there existing just the system which is now recommended at Chicago.* Namely, first, a treasonable Confederacy in arms against the Federal authority. Second, a truce between the Government of the United States and the rebels, a veritable armistice which was so construed that while the national ports and forts were thoroughly invested along the sea coast and rivers by the insurgents, they could be neither reinforced nor supplied even with food by the Government. Third, a languid debate with a view to an ultimate National Convention which the rebels haughtily despised and contemptuously rejected. What were the alternatives left us. Either to surrender ourselves and the government, at discretion, or to summon the people to arms, terminate the armistice, adjourn the demoralizing debate, and "repossess" ourselves of the National forts and ports. And now has all the treasure that has been spent, and all the precious blood that has been poured forth, gone for nothing else but to secure an ignominious retreat, and return at the end of four years to the hopeless imbecility and rapid process of national dissolution, which existed when ABRAHAM LINCOLN took into his hands the reins of Government.

Every one of you knows that but for that accession of ABRAHAM LINCOLN just at that time, the Union would in less than three months have fallen into absolute and irretrievable ruin.

I will not dwell long on the complaints which misguided but not intentionally perverse men, bring against the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They complain of military arrests of spies and lurking traitors in the loyal States, as if the Government could justify itself for waiting without preventive measures, for more States to be invaded or to be carried off into secession.

They complain that when we call for volunteers we present the alternative of a draft, as if when the ship has been scuttled the Captain ought to leave the sleeping passengers to go to the bottom without calling upon them to take their turn at the pump.

They are not content with plotting sedition in secret places, but they go up and down the public streets uttering treason, vainly seeking to provoke arrest in order that they may complain of a denial of the liberty of speech. The impunity they everywhere enjoy under the protection of constitutional debate, shows at one and the same time, that their complaints are groundless, and that the Union in the element of moral stability is stronger than they know.

The chief complaint against the President is that he will not accept peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union, without having also the abandonment of Slavery. *When and where have the insurgents offered him peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union? Nobody has offered it. The rebels never will offer it. They are determined and pledged to rule this Republic or ruin it. I told you here a year ago, that practically Slavery was no longer in question—that it was perishing, under the operation of the war. That assertion has been confirmed.*

The Union men in all the Slave States that we have delivered are even more anxious than we are to abolish Slavery. Witness Western Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas. JEFFERSON DAVIS tells you in effect, the same thing. He says that it is not Slavery, but Independence and Sovereignty, for which he is contending. There is good reason for this. A hundred dollars in gold is only a year's purchase of the labor of the working man in every part of the United States. At less than half that price you could buy all the slaves in the country. Nevertheless, our opponents want a distinct exposition of the President's views on the ultimate solution of the Slavery question.

Why do they want it? For the same reason that the Pharisees and Sadducees wanted an authoritative resolution of the questions of casuistry which arose in their day. One of those sects believed in a Kingdom to come, and the other denied the resurrection of the dead. Nevertheless, they walked together in loving accord in search of instruction concerning the spirit-world. "Master," said they, "there was a man of our nation who married a wife and died, leaving six brothers. These brothers successively married the widowed woman, and afterward died. And last of all the woman died also. In the resurrection which of the seven shall have this woman to wife."

Now what was it to them whether one or all should have the woman to wife in Heaven. It could be nothing to the Sadduces in any case. What was it to any human being on this side of the grave? What was it to any human being in Heaven except the woman and her seven husbands—absolutely nothing. Yet they would have an answer. And they received one. The answer was that while in this mortal state, men and women shall never cease to marry and to die, there will be in the resurrection neither death nor marrying or giving in marriage.

Although altogether unauthorised to speak for the President upon hypothetical questions, I think I can give an answer upon the subject of Slavery at the present day—an answer which will be explicit, and I hope not altogether unsatisfactory. While the rebels continue to wage war against the Government of the United States, the military measures affecting Slavery, which have been adopted from necessity, to bring the war to a speedy and successful end, will be continued, except so far as practical experience shall show that they can be modified advantageously, with a view to the same end. When the insurgents shall have disbanded their armies, and laid down their arms, the war will instantly cease, and all the war measures then existing, including those which affect Slavery, will cease also, and all the moral, economical and political questions, as well questions affecting Slavery as others which shall then be existing, between individuals and States and the Federal Government, whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they grew out of it, will, by force of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of courts of law, and to the councils of legislation.

I am not unsophisticated enough to expect that conspirators while yet unsubdued, and exercising an unresisted despotism in the insurrectionary States, will either sue for, or even accept, an amnesty based on the surrender of the power they have so recklessly usurped. Nevertheless, I know that if any such conspirator should tender his submission upon such terms, that he will at once receive a candid hearing, and an answer prompted purely by a desire for peace, with the maintenance of the Union. On the other hand, I do expect propositions of peace with a restoration of the Union, to come not from the Confederates in authority, nor through them, but from citizens and States under and behind them. And I expect such propositions from citizens and States to come over the Confederates in power, just so fast as those citizens and States shall be delivered by the Federal arms, from the usurpation by which they are now oppressed. All the world knows, that so far as I am concerned, and, I believe, so far as the President is concerned, all such applications will receive just such an answer as it becomes a great, magnanimous and humane people, to grant to brethren who have come back from their wanderings to seek a shelter in the common ark of our national security and happiness.

The sun is setting. So surely as it shall rise again, so surely do I think that the great events we have now celebrated prelude the end of our national troubles, and the restoration of the national authority with peace, prosperity and freedom throughout the whole land, from the lakes to the gulf, and from ocean to ocean.

And so I bid you good night; and may God have you, with our whole country, always in His holy and paternal keeping.

Enthusiastic cheers were given at the conclusion of the speech.

FROM MOBILE.

The Attack on Fort Morgan.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAMSHIP BIENVILLE, NEW-ORLEANS, }
Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864. }

The attack on Fort Morgan commenced at daylight on the morning of the 22d, and continued without intermission until the following morning, resulting in the unconditional surrender of the garrison numbering some six hundred men. The national standard was elevated over this late rebel stronghold at 2 P. M., saluted by a salvo of artillery from the fleet, while the soul-inspiring strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" were wafted o'er the bay by the regimental band. *Sic transit gloria mundi*—so dwindles the broad acres and block-houses of this boasted Confederacy. The three monitors—*Manhattan*, *Chickasaw* and *Winnebago*—were the representatives on the part of the navy, the wooden fleet laying off, and firing leisurely at long range with their rifled guns only, while the land battery operated in rear, within a few hundred yards' range. A desolating fire raged during the night, destroying much property. The guns were spiked and the magazine flooded, and a more dilapidated looking spectacle than this lately boasted stronghold it would be difficult to imagine. This vessel took the prisoners from the wharf at the fort, and arrived with them at New-Orleans this morning. The officers were sent to the same place on the *Tennessee*. We here learned of the reported capture of Memphis by FORREST, but I suppose all that is known in the city already. No damage was done to our fleet during the bombardment.
J. S.

FORT MORGAN.

The correspondent of the *Delta* furnishes the following description of Fort Morgan:

"The fort is a regular pentagon, each of the five sides being of nearly equal length. There are bastions on each corner. The inside bastion, toward the bay, mounts two 32-pounders and one 10-inch smooth-bore. The next bastion enfilades the land with a single 32-pounder.

The next sweeps the land with two 32-pounders, and has a free range of the sea with an equal number of the same dimensions. It also mounts a 10-inch pivot gun. That bastion which directly fronts the sea mounts three 32-pounders and one 24-pound Dahlgren rifle—one of the sort 'that shoots far at a distance.'

The one which directly defends the entrance of the channel, mounts three guns, a smooth and a rifled 32-pounder and a smooth-bore 10-pounder. The curtains which connect the bastions mount one 24-pounder, four 32-pounders, two large Blakely guns, one smooth 10-pounder, one rifled 32-pounder, and a 24-pound Dahlgren—the whole surrounded by a dry ditch.

There are two outside bomb-proofs, mounting seven 32-pounders. There is also a water battery, mounting two 10-inch and two 32-pounders. This was the battery from which the colored helpmates made such a ludicrous exit when the gunboats passed the forts. The fort had therefore in position forty-one guns."

THE SURRENDER AS SEEN BY AN OFFICER OF THE FLEET.

Correspondence of the New-Haven Palladium.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP QUEEN, }
MOBILE BAY, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864. }

The scene of the late engagement is beside us on shore, with the troops and prisoners encamped, waiting to have the fort cleaned up before taking full possession, as it was thoroughly unclean and not fit for Christians to live in. Where our forces are now, the sand had been dug out for holes to creep into—huts scooped out in the sides of the bank to live in, and approaches cut like streets, zig zag, so that the rebel soldiers could get near the fort without danger.

The morning of the surrender I accompanied the naval officers on shore, and we were met by the rebel soldiers marching out of the fort with their baggage, to form a line of surrender outside the fort. The soldiers were clothed in coarse linen, bagging and every conceivable kind of goods, trimmed in red. The officers were brilliantly clothed in a grayish blue cloth, trimmed with red and gold lace, and were fine looking men. After the rebs were formed into line, our troops marched past, the band playing "Hail Columbia," until they reached the end of the line when they halted and faced their prisoners, who stacked their arms. The rebel flag was then lowered and our banner hoisted to the tune of Yankee Doodle. We then marched into the fort and found it in a horrible state—the citadel which contained their water and provisions in flames, the casemates, where the officers and men lived to protect themselves from shot and shell, exceedingly filthy, green stagnant water in the moat, dead birds and the carcasses of animals scattered around unburied, hogsheads of sugar, barrels of beef, rice and corn meal in immense quantities scattered around, and even the sacks which usually contain sand to protect the magazines and other portions of the fort, filled with white sugar. The walls were terribly mutilated, the grounds ploughed, the roofs broken, houses torn down, guns dismantled and broken by our shot, and a big tear up generally.

I went on board the rebel ram *Tennessee* yesterday, and she was well cut up by the shot and shell thrown against her sides. She was also very dirty, and it was excessively warm on board.

I forgot to tell you that I came off in the steamer which brought from the fort the rebel General and officers to be conveyed to New-Orleans. They talked very pleasantly, but bitterly, and after we arrived on board the other steamer, the Captain of which was an old friend, he asked me to entertain the rebel General at dinner, but I declined, as I did not wish to give him (a renegade from our navy) the honor of dining with a loyal officer.

Wheeler's Raid.

MOVEMENT NEAR MURFREESBORO.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Sept. 2, 1864.

Gen. ROUSSEAU went out last night in pursuit of WHEELER, and met him near the Asylum, seven miles out, on the Murfreesboro pike. He did not ascertain their strength.

The Chattanooga Railroad is said to be torn up for three miles beyond Antioch, nine miles from here.

A prisoner reports that a portion of the Third Division are this side of Murfreesboro, working on the railroad. He also says that WHEELER was within four miles of Lavergne.

A dispatch from Gen. MILROY, at Tullahoma, says the track was torn up and the lines cut four miles north of Bell Buckle Station, last night.

The telegraph line was cut between Cowan and Dechard yesterday afternoon. No rebels had disturbed Gen. MILROY's lines.

Artillery fighting was heard near Murfreesboro. A force of 250 guerrillas appeared at the tunnel on the N. and C. Railroad yesterday, and fired on the guard without doing any damage.

WHEELER must be north of Murfreesboro, as the track is whole to Bell Buchler.

The telegraph with SHERMAN is by way of Huntsville and the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad.

Sixty wounded have come in.

Gen. ROUSSEAU telegraphed at 3 P. M. to-day, dated nine miles north of Lavergne, 1 P. M.: "We are driving the enemy slowly toward Lavergne. They are resisting stubbornly. Skirmishing was heavy for the last hour, and still continues. We are moving steadily, with cavalry on the flank, and artillery in advance."

GOOD HEALTH OF THIS PORT.—The hospital ship *Florence Nightingale*, stationed in the Lower Quarantine, has now no sick men on board. The few fever patients that have been placed on the ship during the season have been treated with much success by Dr. THEODORE WALSER, the physician in charge. The deaths have borne a very small proportion to the number of cases received. There are but six vessels at present detained at Quarantine, and those temporarily—for observation. The arrangements made by the Quarantine Commissioners and the Health Officer, Dr. SWINBURNE, have prevented any unusual sickness, and the diseases incident to the season have been confined within proper limits.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Orders Issued at Natchez and Vicksburgh by Gens. Brayman and Dana—Movement of the Rebels.

VICKSBURGH—ORDERS BY GEN. DANA.

On the 20th ult., Maj.-Gen. DANA, commanding the department of Vicksburgh, issued an order, from which we make the following extracts:

Speculators in staple articles of food have monopolized the supply, and are grinding the faces of the poor.

Do they expect to be permitted either to starve the needy or to compel a generous Government to feed them, whilst the few who have money are pouring wealth into their laps?

Flour will not be sold within this district at a higher rate than $16 per barrel or 9 cents per pound. Pork at $57 per barrel or 32 cents per pound. Ham 40 cents per pound. Soap 15 cents per pound.

Any trader, storekeeper, speculator, merchant, sutler or citizen having these supplies on hand is hereby ordered to sell them, when called for, at the above rates; the purchaser having the option of 20 pounds of each for each person.

Another order from the same headquarters orders all horses and mules, in the hands of private parties to be seized for mounting cavalry. Another alleged reason for this order is to obtain possession of animals not lawfully obtained, and held by many parties in Vicksburgh. The *Herald* says:

"It is well known that the Government has lost quite a number of both horses and mules of late by theft—the thieves selling them again to private individuals. Also that a considerable number, belonging to the surrendered garrison of this city, were turned over by their owners to their friends and other persons then within the lines and held by them."

Yet another order of Gen. DANA provides for the enrollment of the militia of the district of Vicksburgh, of which the *Herald* says:

"General Order No. 25 will, we apprehend, produce quite an extensive consternation among the inhabitants of the 'Hill City,' but we hope the enrollment will pass off cheerfully, and let us await patiently the announcement of other duties."

Gen. DANA has issued a circular order, the object of which (says the *Herald*) is to remedy an evil which has heretofore been a source of bitter complaint, and which merits the just condemnation of every good soldier and citizen. We make some extracts:

It has been reported to the Major-General-Commanding that country people living near the lines, even poor colored people, bringing marketing within the lines, are sometimes molested, plundered and robbed by graceless scamps, in soldiers' clothes, belonging to this command.

It is believed that only a very few men in the army would be guilty of such contemptible meanness or such unmanly conduct, and it behooves all honest and high-minded soldiers to bring such culprits to justice.

NATCHEZ—ORDERS ISSUED BY GEN. BRAYMAN.

It will be recollected that under an order of Col. FARRAR, lately commanding at Natchez, all clergymen whose rituals contained a prayer for the President of the United States, were required to pronounce it, and those whose services prescribed none, to introduce one, under the penalty of having the church edifice taken out of their possession, and themselves banished. For failing to comply with this order, the Right Reverend Bishop of Natchez was removed to Vidalia, on the Louisiana side of the river. The following order, from Brig.-Gen. BRAYMAN, sets aside this order, and restores Bishop ELDER to his home and his duties:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, }
NATCHEZ, Miss., Aug. 12, 1864. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31.—1. Military authority having been for the time vindicated, so much of Special Order No. 11 as requires Rev. WILLIAM HENRY ELDER, Bishop of Natchez, to remain within the military lines of the post of Vidalia, La., is suspended, and he may return to his home and duties, until the pleasure of the War Department be known in his case.

And as all solemn appeals to the Supreme Being, not proceeding from honest hearts and willing minds, are necessarily offensive to Him, and subversive of sound morality, so much of Special Order No. 31, June 18, 1864, as requires public prayer to be pronounced, in behalf of the President of the United States and the Union, is suspended until further orders; leaving all persons conducting divine worship at liberty to manifest such measure of hostility as they may feel against the Government and Union of these States, and their sympathy with the rebellion, by omitting such supplication, if so minded.

By order of Brig.-Gen. M. BRAYMAN.
J. H. ODLIN, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.
Official: C. B. SMITH, Lieut. and A. D. C.

Gen. BRAYMAN, commanding at Natchez, has also issued the following orders upon the subject of trade along and across the lines. While slightly liberal to lessees, they are quite stringent as to all others:

Government lessees may receive supplies as usual, except that the commander of the district will limit the amount, from time to time, according to the necessities of the case, and the safety of such supplies from molestation.

Under these necessary restrictions, the rule of supply heretofore in force will prevail. Of necessity, ingress and egress will be allowed in case of lessees. They are considered as entitled to such privileges and such military protection as can be afforded, consistent with the safety and efficiency of the army, to which all private interests must be subordinate.

Woodyards on the river, depots for supplies of all kinds under Government contracts, and for military uses, and which are capable of adequate military and naval protection at all times, against raids and capture, will receive supplies and privileges as in case of lessees.

Market wagons cannot be admitted, nor the lines passed for the purpose of trade; but details under proper officers, approved at these headquarters, may go outside the lines to purchase vegetables, fresh meats and fruits for the consumption of the army.

No permit to pass persons or supplies through the lines for other than purely military purposes will be given, except in very extreme cases, subject in each to the discretion of the General commanding, on application in writing, vouched for by persons of recognized loyalty.

Men having business with military authorities will be expected to attend to it in person. The practice of sending their wives and daughters to take the oath and transact business, while they remain enemies and prepared to fight the Government that feeds them, is grossly reprehensible, and must cease. By human and Divine law, the place of woman is at the fireside; that of man upon the threshold. To change places, especially for bad ends, degrades both. This censure, of course, does not apply to such as, by misfortune, are actual heads of families.

THE REBEL GEN. POLIGNAC CROSSING THE MISSISSIPPI.

The New-Orleans *Times* of Aug. 26 says:

"We learn from the officers of the steamer *Joseph Pierce*, from Vicksburgh, that on her passage up on Monday last, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., when off Hole-in-the-Wall, was hailed by the officers of the gunboat *Curlew*, and was immediately sent back to Commander THOS. O. SELFRIDGE, of the gunboat *Vindicator*, lying off Natchez, with dispatches purporting that the rebel Gen. POLIGNAC was crossing the river from the Hole-in-the-Wall to Rodney. After delivering the dispatches to the Commander of the gunboat *Vindicator*, the *Joseph Pierce* proceeded up the river without being molested on her up or down trip. We could not learn how many of the rebels had crossed, but reports state the number to be small."

Mozart Hall General Committee.

A meeting of this committee was held Monday evening at Mozart Hall, No. 814 Broadway. At 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. BENJAMIN H. FAIRCHILD. Mr. PATRICK DALY acted as Secretary.

Mr. JOHN McCOOL then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, As the sense of the National Democracy of the City of New-York, that we heartily respond to and indorse the nominees and principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention recently held at Chicago, and pledge our earnest support in securing their success at the polls in November.

Resolved, That the candidates for President and Vice-President are men of well-tried devotion to the country, distinguished for a high order of patriotism, of talent, and of opposition to the tyranny, misrule and corruption of the present Administration.

Resolved, That the principles enunciated by that convention are those of justice, truth and sound policy, and will command the enthusiastic support of a united Democracy. The declarations in favor of peace are in response to the universal demand of the masses, and in accord with the distinctive principles so long held by this organization.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Mozart Democracy that at last after three years of struggle amid unjust reproach and misrepresentation their doctrines have been accepted by the Democracy of the whole country in National Convention assembled. Let us continue the vigorous prosecution of the same blessed principles of Peace until they shall become the policy of the Government, as they are already that of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each ward be appointed by the chair as a committee of arrangements for a great ratification meeting, who may coöperate with any other Democratic organization for a like purpose.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to make the necessary arrangements for the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Albany, 14th instant; and said delegates thus elected are requested to meet at Mozart Hall, Monday, 12th instant, at four o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organization, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD

then arose and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I second the adoption of these resolutions. Although I would have preferred a candidate for President whose public record indicated opposition to a continuance of the war, I have confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of Gen. McCLELLAN—(applause)—and will give him my most hearty support. In my opinion, if elected, he will respond to the universal demand of the Democracy in favor of conciliation and reconstruction, and that thus peace will be restored to our bleeding land. It is significant that at Chicago there was but one opinion on the subject of peace. The thousands gathered there, representing every State adhering to the Union, uttered but one voice, and that was for peace and reunion. The convention adopted the platform without debate and without opposition. Indeed, this was the only subject about which the convention was unanimous. While differences originally existed as to candidates, there was none as to principles. The report of the Committee on the Platform was unanimously reported to the convention and adopted by that body without a dissenting vote. It must be assumed, therefore, that opposition to the war is the national platform of the Democratic party. [Applause.] It is scarcely necessary for us to congratulate you on this triumph of the cause for which Mozart has so long contended. She has labored long and persistently for this result. Through good and through evil report, amid contumely and reproach, surrounded by dangers involving hazard of life, liberty and property, we have unflinchingly maintained our position in this regard. The power of the Administration has neither intimidated nor debauched us as it has others who have professed to be Democrats—nor has a senseless clamor in behalf of continued slaughter and bloodshed, under the pretext of "loyalty," affected us in the least. Our record is bright and untarnished.

As for myself, I would rather stand alone as the representative of such a party, with such antecedents, than to possess all the ill-gotten gains and honors which have filled the pockets of those recreant men who have obtained money and places for pandering to the popular errors of the day. [Applause.] We have contended, within the organization of the Democratic party, for a recognition of our principles as the national fundamental doctrines of the party. For this we were denounced as agitators and as enemies in disguise. The calumny has been answered at Chicago. The lie has been nailed to the counter, and Mozart stands to-day as the mother of pure Democracy, vindicated by the highest political tribunal known to the country. Our platform has thus become the settled policy of the party everywhere.

But, my friends, all is not yet accomplished. There is much more to be done—the work is but half finished; the initiative step has alone been commenced. We must have victory at the polls. We must make the party triumphant in November. We must concentrate and make effectual our opinions by the election of the ticket, to the end that they may be practically enforced by the Federal Administration. To declare sentiments, correct within themselves, is well enough, but it is only by the executive enforcement of them that the country is to derive substantial advantage. We have passed the tree; let us in November make it bloom in blossom, that on the 4th of March next, the whole country, North and South, may taste its fruits by an amicable settlement of this dreadful conflict. [Applause.] Thus shall we have accomplished the work. When this is done we can look back with pride upon the past. In our old age the reflection will cheer us to happy graves, and our posterity will refer to the parts we have acted in this bloody drama, with the same pride that the descendants of the revolutionary heroes now refer to the glorious records of their sainted ancestors. Therefore, let us persevere in our efforts. We aim at the establishment of peace, to restore the Constitution and the laws to their original strength, and beauty and power; to heal a bleeding and almost ruined country; to bind up the broken hearts; to pour oil and wine into the wounds made by war; to restore gold and silver to the pockets of the laboring man; to establish the supremacy of the civil power, and, in short, to bring back again the prosperity, the order and the protection of life and property which distinguished the country before the war. To this end let us unite in securing the election of Gen. McCLELLAN, [applause,] and thus drive from power the Goths and Vandals who are now destroying the glorious institutions inherited from our fathers. I pledge my best exertions to this struggle. The Democracy may command me in any post, whether it be of labor or of danger. My motto is, and it should be that of all of us: "Those who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

On motion, a committee of one from each ward was appointed to confer with other committees relative to getting up a grand ratification meeting.

Mr. WOOD suggested that the meeting should take place on the 17th of September, that being the day recommended by the Chicago Convention.

After some routine business, the committee adjourned.

A BOUNTY JUMPER MAKES A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.—The Fifth Precinct police reported yesterday, that while a number of soldiers connected with the Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers were escorting a squad of recruits from the Battery Barracks to the steamer *Fulton*, lying at Pier No. 37 North River, one of the recruits, named JOHN CLEMENS, made an attempt to escape. He suddenly threw off his coat, and ran rapidly up West Broadway to Leonard-street, pursued by the guard, who fired upon him as he ran, but without effect. As CLEMENS passed the Fifth Precinct Station-house, Policeman FIELD joined in the chase, and finally succeeded in arresting him in the yard of No. 64 White-street. He was conveyed by Officer FIELD to the steamer, and delivered into the charge of Lieut. DARLING.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—The Journeymen Metal Workers held a meeting on Monday night, at the hall No. 187 Bowery, under the auspices of the Citizens' Association, as a preliminary to a mass meeting shortly to be held at the Cooper Institute, where the journeymen painters, sugar refiners, confectioners and cartmen will also be fully represented. The meeting was adjourned to Monday evening, Sept. 12, at the same hall.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 6, 1864.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '67	125	200	Atlantic M.S.Co.	184
16,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	107¾	500	Reading R.	131⅝
3,000	do.	107⅝	700	do.	131⅝
22,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.	110	200	do.	131⅝
7,500	Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April.	110⅛	250	Mich. Central R.	133⅝
			100	do	133⅝
2,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C.	94½	150	do.	134
5,000	Mo. State 6s	65	600	M. S. & N. I.	81¼
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	70	300	do.....b30	82
			500	do.	81⅛
62,000	Amer. Gold	241	1100	do.	81
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	115¾	100	do.....b15	81
7	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	100	100	do.	80⅞
50	Canton Co.	33	1000	do.	[illegible]
35	Del. & H. C. Co.	191	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	147
400	Cum. Coal Pr.	60¾	100	do.	145
100	do.....b10	60⅞	800	Ill. C.R. Scrip	126¾
100	do.	60¾	300	do.	126¾
200	do.....s30	60¼	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	110¼
100	do.	60½	800	do.	110¾
200	Quick. M. Co.	82½	200	Chic. & N. W.	51
100	do.....b30	83¼	400	do.	51¼
400	Mariposa M. Co.	39	400	do.	51¾
100	do.....s60	39	100	C. & N. W. Prf.	82¾
100	do.....b30	40	200	do.	83½
600	do.	40	600	do.	83
100	do.....s60	39½	600	Chic. & R.I. R.	107¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R....s30	128	200	do.....s15	108
200	do.	128	200	do.....b10	108
100	do.....b3	128¼	100	Del., L. & Wes.R.	243
1575	Erie Railway	107	50	P.Ft.W.& Ch.	108¼
400	do.	106⅞	750	do.	108¼
100	do.....b3	107	100	do.....b15	108¾
200	do.....s20	106¾	150	Alt. & Terre H.	54
50	Erie R. Pref.	108¼	50	Chi. & Alt. R.	87
15	do.	109	50	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	92
200	Hud. River R.	122	25	do.	93
700	do.	121¾	100	Chi. & Mil. R.	85
100	do.	121⅝	50,000	Ohio & M. C.	45
500	do.....b10	121¾	25,000	do.	45¾
200	do.	121⅝	5,000	do.....b10	45½
100	do.....s10	121¾	1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	115
100	do.....b15	122	1,000	Clev. & P. 4th M	87
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L.G.	60			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	107¾	200	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
4,000	do.	107¾	1000	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s,5-20s C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	[illegible]
2,500	Treas. 7 3-10 Oct. & Apr.	109¾	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts.	111
			200	do.	111¾
50,000	U. S. 6s,1-yr.C.	93¾	300	Chic. & N.W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ohio & M. C.	45¾	50	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cum. Coal Pref.	60½	42	do.	[illegible]
400	Quick. M. Co.	82¾	150	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	[illegible]
100	Canton Co.	33¾	200	do.	83[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Central	128¾	100	do.	83[illegible]
[illegible]	Alt. & T. H.	55	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	124
[illegible]	Erie Railway..b30	108½	100	Chi. & R. I.	108[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	107½	250	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	107¾	100	do.....b30	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	107½	100	do.....s30	[illegible]
50	Erie Pref	109	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	
100	Hudson R.R...b30	[illegible]	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	110
800	do	122	100	do.....b10	110
200	do	121¾	50	do.	110[illegible]
1200	Reading R.	133[illegible]			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

500	Erie Railway	107½	600	Clev. & Pitts.....c	111
100	do.....b5	107½	100	Chi. & R. I. R..b5	108
300	do.....c	107½	100	do.....b3	108¼
400	do.....b10	107½	400	do.	108¼
100	do.....b4	107½	100	C. & N. W.....b3	51⅛
1000	do.....s3	107¼	100	Chi. & N.W.Prf...c	83¾
1000	do.....b60	107½	400	do.	83¾
200	Hudson Riv. R.	122¾	100	do.....b3	83¾
200	do.....b3	122¾	200	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.	109¾
200	do.	122¾	200	do.....s3	110
200	Reading R.	133¾	25,000	Ohio & Miss.C.	45¾
300	do.	133¾	100	Atl. M. S. Co....b3	185
200	do.	133¾	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	60¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.....s3	124	100	do.	60¾
200	M. S. & N. I.....b4	81¾	300	do.....b10	61
500	do.	81¾	100	Quick. Min. Co..b3	82¾
600	do.	81½	100	do.	82¾
200	M. S. & N. I. G.	145	100	Mariposa Min.	40
300	Ill. Cen. R.	127¼	100	do.....s3	40
100	do.....s5	127¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Erie R.	107¾	100	Chi. & N. W.Pref	83¾
200	do.....b3	107¾	100	do.....b3	83¾
100	do.....s3	107¾	100	do.....b10	84
300	do.....b5	107¾	10,000	O. & M. C.....b7	45¾
200	Reading R.	133¾	10,000	do.	45¾
400	M. S. & N. I. R.	81¾	300	P., F. W. & C.....s3	110
100	Ill. Cen. R.....s30	128	100	do.....b5	110
100	do.	128	400	do.....b3	110
600	do.....b30	128¾	500	Cum. Coal Co.	60¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	111¾	200	Quicksilv. Min..b3	83
200	do.	111	700	do.....b3	82¾
100	do.....s3	111	100	do.	82¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R..b10	108¼	400	do.	82¾
200	do.....b3	108¾	100	Mar. Min. Co.	40¾
200	do.....b3	108¾	100	do.....s3	41
100	Chi. & N. W.	52			

TUESDAY, Sept. 6—P. M.

The Loan of $31,000,000 on 6 ℘ cent., 1881, Gold bearing Bonds, asked for by the Government, on Friday next, 9th inst., is attracting increased interest as the day for proposals drawa near. The terms of payment are made so liberal and easy, as to insure the favor of Banks and other capitalists, and the military news, this week, greatly encourages confidence in the credit, as well as in the power and determination of the Government. Bidders for the Loan are reminded that their proposals should go forward by the mail of Thursday afternoon, (if not sooner sent,) as the awards will be made at Washington on Friday *at noon*. The present Bonds are selling in the market, to-day, at 107⅛@107⅜ ℔ cent., with 68 days' accumulated interest in Gold. The 5-20 years' 6 ℔ cents advanced to 110¼ ℔ cent.

The speculation in Gold has not varied materially to-day. The closing sales are about the same as on Monday afternoon, 241 ℔ cent. There is some business in Exchange for the steamship *China* to-morrow, at 108⅛@108¼ for Gold, and 261@262 for Currency. The market for Money is steady at 7 ℔ cent. on call to the Brokers, and 8@10 ℔ cent. on first-class Merchant paper, when discounted outside of Bank, the bank rate being 7 ℔ cent. The order of the Secretary of the Treasury for the receipt of the legal-tender 5 ℔ cents, (coupon,) with accrued interest from the 1st June, in payment for the Loan of 1881, to be awarded on Friday, has materially diminished the talk of a tight Money market to grow out of the $31,000,000 negotiation. The Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange improved on this announcement, and the very general and considerable gains on the traffic of last season, reported for the month of August. There was more activity in the market, and a more confident disposition among buyers at the reduced prices of yesterday.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Monday afternoon, same hour. Gold 241¼ ℔ cent.:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1861	107⅞	107⅝	Mich. Central	132	133½
U. S. 5-20's	109¾	110¼	Mich. Southern	81¼	81¾
N. Y. Central	127⅜	128	Illinois Cen.	126⅝	127⅞
Erie	106⅝	107⅝	Pittsburgh	110⅛	111
Erie Preferred	108	108⅜	Fort Wayne	108⅛	110
Hudson	123	122	Rock Island	107⅜	108
Canton	32⅜	33¾	Reading	130⅜	132⅛
Treas. Cer., new	94	93⅜	Quicksilver	82¼	82⅜
Toledo	122	123⅜	Cum'land Coal	60⅜	60⅜
Northwest	50⅜	51⅜	Mariposa	38	41
Ohio & M. Certfs	45	45⅝	N. West Pref.	82⅜	83⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	Bank of the Republic	100
Merchants'	109	Bank of N. America	102
Mechanics'	112	Continental	100
America	131	Import. & Traders'	101
North River	104	Park	138
American Exchange	116		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	115	Chi. & N. W. 1st	98¼
N. Y. Cen. Real Est.	115⅜	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	95
Hud. R. 1sts. '69	113	L. & W. Bds	107
Harlem 1sts. '69 & '73	112	Del. L. & W. 1sts	112
Mich. C. new 1sts '83	134	Del. L. & W. 2ds	119⅜
Chi. B. & Quincy	125	Tol. & Wab. Ext	100
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	112	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	112
Pacific R. guar	55	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Ill. Central '75	131	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60
Al. & T. H. 2d In	84	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	110
Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	101		

We notice that the Fourth National Bank advertises to bid for the new Loan on its own behalf and for other parties leaving with it their address, under general or special instructions as to rate. This Bank made an unsuccessful and by no means creditable bid for a similar Loan in June last, to the disappointment of a large body of applicants, who were ready to pay a fair premium to the Government, but left the rate discretionary with the Bank. This failure, however, we do not quote as sufficient proof that the same narrow course will be adopted on the present occasion.

The appointment of Mr. Simeon Draper to the Collectorship of the Port of New-York, in place of Mr. Hiram Barney, resigned, will afford very general satisfaction to our Merchants, besides being a deserved acknowledgement, on the part of the Administration at Washington, of the earnest, loyal purpose and practical ability of Mr. Draper to serve the cause of the Government in any and every position in which he may be placed. The Collectorship of New-York and its integrity, influence and patronage, have just now a peculiar significance.

The following August earnings of the Railways have been reported:

	Aug. 1863.	Aug. 1864.
Hudson River	$219,560	$306,595
Rock Island	151,905	271,141
Michigan Central	215,449	346,781
Michigan Southern	235,512	355,264
Toledo & Wabash	116,379	244,114
Chicago & Alton	178,089	288,018
Long Island	45,316	71,260

The gain in the above traffic in August, 1853, is very remarkable, both East and West. The Long Island Road in this immediate neighborhood, and the Rock Island and Wabash Roads, West, present the largest relative gains, though all the other figures are from 40 ℔ cent. and upward over last Season.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: receipts, $395,245 09, including for customs, $162,000; payments, $1,812,696 28; on account of Loan, $40,000; balance, $16,866,918 37.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
FISCAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

On the 9th instant the Secretary of the Treasury will open bids for THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS OF UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881—being the unawarded balance of the Seventy-five Millions Loan.

This Bank will take orders for this Loan, and will include in its own bid the orders of other parties. All orders so entered must be accompanied by a prepayment of five per cent. The balance must be paid on notice of award.

The Bonds will carry interest from the day of payment.

Mr. J. Thompson will represent this Bank in Washington at the opening of the bids.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
James Cuepeey, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

☞ FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
New-York, Sept. 2, 1864.

This bank proposes to bid for the new loan of thirty one millions of U. S. 6s of 1881.

The proposals will be opened on the 9th inst., and all bids must be handed in by 12 o'clock on Thursday, 8th inst. Parties desiring, can come in under the bid made by this bank, or make their own bid through us. Two per cent. of the amount bid for must be deposited with us.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

☞ GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Joseph U. Orvis, President. John T. Hill, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY.
New-York, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive proposals for the Loan of 1881 to the amount of Thirty-one Millions of Dollars.

The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin on the first July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th June, 1881.

Two per cent. to be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscription, if accepted.

All offers to be made on or before Thursday, the 8th September, as the bids will be opened Sept. 9.

☞ TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
will receive proposals for the
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
interest in coin, bids to be opened on the 9th inst. A deposit required of 2 per cent.

These bonds will be delivered without delay.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, interest and principal payable in coin.

SEVEN AND THREE-TEN TREASURY NOTES, payable three years from Aug. 15, interest semi-annually. Holders at maturity have option of payment or conversion into 5-20 6 per cent. bonds.

Commission of ¼ per cent. allowed all buyers of 10-40 bonds and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

D. L. ROSS, President.
John H. Stout, Cashier.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,
No. 650 Broadway,
Near Bleecker-st.,
will receive proposals for the unawarded balance of the Loan of 1881, paying Six per Cent. Interest in Gold.

FIVE PER CENT. COUPON NOTES RECEIVED, AND ACCRUED INTEREST ALLOWED.

All bids must be accompanied by a deposit of two per cent. Offers to be made on or before THURSDAY, Sept. 8.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
Chas. Hudson, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 6—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 18 bbls. Ashes, 19,497 bbls. Flour, 326 bbls. Corn Meal, 24,293 bushels Wheat, 28,500 bushels Corn, 43,272 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Malt, 83 pkgs. Provisions, and 223 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy; Java, 56c.@58c.; Rio, 47c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ℔ lb. Stock 172,868 bags.

COTTON—Is inactive, at unsettled prices; Middlings $1 81@$1 83 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 650 bales.

FRUIT—The market continues quiet; prices are unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull, and prices of low and medium grades have generally receded 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl., closing very heavily. Sales, since our last, amount to 8,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 40@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State, at $10 10@$10 60, chiefly at $10 15 @$10 30; round-roop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 85@$11 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 40	@$9 90
Extra State	10 10	@10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00	@12 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	10 85	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 30	@1275
Extra Genessee	10 65	@1250
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 90	@1600

Southern Flour is inactive at declining prices; sales since our last 850 bbls., at $11 10@$12 25, for poor to good, and $12 30@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phenix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quite dull and heavy; sales 480 bbls. extra, at $10 15@$12 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at from $8 25@$10 ℔ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, closing at $8 for Jersey and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Also, 20 puncheons Brandywine at $39.

FISH—Are quiet, but quoted firm generally.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in slack request at a reduction of about 2c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last, 41,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 55; Amber Western at $2 42½@$2 45; Red Western at $2 35@$2 40; Amber Iowa, Western and Green Bay at $2 32½@$2 35; Milwaukee Club at $2 22@$2 32; Chicago Spring at $2 18@$2 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is in less demand and heavy. Sales since our last, 45,000 bushels, at $1 59@$1 60½, chiefly at $1 60½ for Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 80@$1 85 ℔ bushel. Oats are in less demand at former prices. We quote Canada at 91½c.@92½c.; Western at 93c.@93½c., and State at 92c.@93c., cash, ℔ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of August, in the years indicated:

Canal opened	May 1, 1862.	May 1, 1863.	April 30, 1864.
Flour, bbls	840,500	725,000	556,200
Wheat, bushels	15,129,600	10,567,100	9,933,300
Corn, bushels	10,829,500	14,665,100	5,537,200
Barley, bushels	373,100	73,700	166,100
Oats, bushels	2,167,700	5,099,200	4,979,200
Rye, bushels	521,500	252,200	80,900

The following important statistics are from the circular of Mr. Edward Bill, for the *China*:

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland year ending Sept. 1, 1864.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	1,004,311	15,054,624	699,595
New-Orleans	—	—	—
Philadelphia	77,376	500,765	583
Baltimore	24,287	60,239	17,256
Boston	46,805	—	—
Cl.&other p'ts Aug.16, 1864.	95,026	876,895	—
Total	1,241,804	16,492,523	717,434
Year ending			
Sept. 1, 1864	1,241,804	16,492,523	717,434
Sept. 1, 1863	1,479,413	23,167,190	10,334,356
Sept. 1, 1862	2,672,515	25,754,709	14,084,168
Sept. 1, 1861	2,561,661	25,553,370	11,705,034
Sept. 1, 1860	717,156	4,938,714	2,221,857
Sept. 1, 1859	106,457	310,236	342,013
Sept. 1, 1858	1,295,430	6,555,613	3,317,802
Sept. 1, 1857	849,600	7,479,401	4,746,278
Sept. 1, 1856	1,641,265	7,956,406	6,731,161
Sept. 1, 1855	175,209	324,427	6,679,138
Sept. 1, 1854	1,846,920	6,038,003	6,049,371
Sept. 1, 1853	1,600,449	4,823,519	1,425,278
Sept. 1, 1852	1,427,442	2,728,442	1,487,397
Sept. 1, 1851	1,559,584	1,496,355	2,205,601
Sept. 1, 1850	574,757	461,276	4,753,358
Sept. 1, 1849	1,137,556	1,140,194	12,685,260
Sept. 1, 1848	182,583	241,300	4,390,226
Sept. 1, 1847	3,155,845	4,000,359	17,157,659
Grand total for 18 years	24,225,646	139,590,841	111,033,392

To the Continent from New-York and other Ports, year ending Sept. 1, 1864.

Year ending	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Rye.
Sept. 1, 1864	106,511	333,819	13,369	13,965
Sept. 1, 1863	213,579	2,343,314	68,957	435,205
Sept. 1, 1862	626,672	8,617,472	322,074	1,612,926
Sept. 1, 1861	142,129	3,452,496	101,145	347,258
Sept. 1, 1860	49,243	178,031	19,358	—
Sept. 1, 1859	51,388	57,845	25,519	—
Sept. 1, 1858	303,100	390,428	16,848	13,100
Sept. 1, 1857	483,344	2,875,653	543,590	216,162
Sept. 1, 1856	748,406	2,610,079	282,083	1,975,178
Sept. 1, 1855	7,763	4,972	308,428	35,569
Grand total for 10 y'rs	2,726,137	19,864,109	1,701,371	4,649,363

From Canada to Great Britain and Ireland, via St. Lawrence.—From Sept. 1, 1863, to Sept. 1, 1864, 378,244 bbls. Flour, 2,506,504 bushels Wheat, 54,040 bushels Corn, 552,605 bushels Peas, 169 bushels Oats, —— bbls. Oat Meal. From Sept. 1, 1862, to Sept. 1, 1863, 687,986 bbls. Flour, 5,722,377 bushels Wheat, 1,578,458 bushels Corn, 694,999 bushels Peas, 9,024 bushels Oats, 1,020 bbls. Oat Meal. From Sept. 1, 1861, to Sept. 1, 1862, 617,308 bbls. Flour, 6,376,905 bushels Wheat, 2,016,040 bushels Corn, 822,060 bushels Peas, 780,756 bushels Oats, 7,242 bbls. Oat Meal.

Exports from the Port of New-York to all ports from Sept. 1, 1863, to Sept. 1, 1864.—2,399,495 bbls. Flour, 3,425 bbls. Rye Flour, 134,199 bbls. Corn Meal, 15,659,799 bushels Wheat, 1,068,005 bushels Corn, 181,960 bushels Peas, 46,103 bushels Oats, 13,965 bushels Rye.

HAY—North River is quiet at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 50 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request to-day, including last year's crop at 18c.@38c. for very inferior to very choice ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been lightly dealt in at irregular prices. Pig Lead, $16 25@$16 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy to-day, including Resin at $35@$50 ℔ 280 lbs., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 30@$3 45 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at our quotations: Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 61@$1 64; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 50c.@51c.; Refined Petroleum at 86c.@89c., free, and 82c.@84c., in bond, ℔ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum Mr. C. J. Turner notices thus: "The week's business has been moderate, and prices are fully two cents lower on both crude and refined than at the date of my last. The supply of refined in bond, however, is so very limited that prime straight lots are held with much firmness at 84c., and only irregular and inferior brands can be reached at 82c. Crude is in good demand at 50c., while 51c.@52c. is demanded. Free Refined is quiet at 86c.@90c., according to quality. The following are the receipts at, and exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1863.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls	8,255	458,689	463,965
Exports of Petroleum, bbls	23,184	332,966	316,132
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan. 1		128,509	107,067

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, were unimportant. The *Journal* says: "The various fluctuations in the price of gold during the past week, has prevented any operations in this fabric worthy of notice; yet the views of holders have experienced no diminution, owing to the very small stock of cloths and cotton, and any moderate orders to be filled would cause holders to advance their pretensions to a figure much higher than has been yet reached. The few lots now on hand are firmly held at from 38c. for 60x64, to 40c. for strictly standard 64x64."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in brisk request, chiefly on speculation, at advanced prices, closing buoyantly. Sales since our last, 15,000 bbls., at $45 50@$42, closing at $42 for New Mess; $42 10@$42 21 for do. check, to-morrow; $42 37½@$42 50 for do., deliverable by 15th of September; $43 for all this month, and $44 in October; $39@$40 for Old Mess; $40 50 for Prime Mess; $39@$40 for Thin Mess; $38 50@$39 for Prime. Cut Meats continue in demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 25c.@26c. for bagged do.; 15½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 230 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard is doing better today; sales 3,350 tcs. and bbls. at 23c.@24½c.—the latter an extreme—℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $22@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$20 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; sales of 310 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ℔ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter has been inactive, at 48c.@53c. for poor to prime, and 53c.@56c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in slack request at 19c@27c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are rather dull; prices are somewhat nominal. Sales since our last, 514 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 20c.@22c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 23½c.@29c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 56,000 lbs. at 19¼c.@19½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,150 bbls., at $1 79½@$1 81, chiefly at $1 80 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been quite light to-day, including for Liverpool, 21,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d.@6d., in bulk and bags; 14,000 bushels Corn at 4½d., in bulk; also, by steamer, 300 boxes Bacon at 30s., with 2,500 boxes Cheese at 40s, and 2,700 pkgs. Butter at 40s. For London—1,900 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 15 tons Oil, &c., at 22s. 6d.@25s. For Lisbon—A bark with Petroleum, Staves, &c., on private terms.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Sept. 6—Noon.

Flour steady; demand moderate. Wheat firm, with only limited milling demand. Sales No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $2 10; Cleveland Winter Red at $2 20; White Kentucky $2 56, held chiefly at $2 15 for No. 2 Chicago, and $2 30 for Amber Winter. Corn active, at $1 43@$1 44. Oats active, at 77c.@78c. Barley held at $2 30. Rye, $1 50. Whisky more active; Sales $1 81@$1 81½. Canal Freights dull to New-York—Wheat 19c.; Corn 17c.; Oats 11½c.@11½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Reading Railroad, 65¾; Morris Canal, 102½; Long Island Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 74¾; Sight exchange on New-York, at par.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Edinburgh	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Lousiania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Sept. 14	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
City of Wash't'n	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept. 28	Boston	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Washington	Oct. 12	New-York	Havre
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Aug. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Sept. 6	Liverpool	Halifax.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Sept. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Sept. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *China*, will close to-day, (Wednesday,) at 8:45 A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Jura*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 A. M.

The mails for Great Britain, by the *New-York*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 P. M.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Eagle*, will close this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and Nassau, by the *Corsica*, will close on Saturday, at 10 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *North American*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES.
Full assortment of Government and City pattern, in store and for sale by
WM. H. WALLACE.
Corner Albany and Washington-sts.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. Taylor, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE. } Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

UNE FILLE FRANCAIS DESIRE CE plasser dans une bonne famille sachant faire toute espesses de fin linge tuautage et sachant faire la cuisine Françaises l'une'ont l'autre bui est égale,elle peu fournir de bonne recommendations. Addresser au beurau de ce journal, M. V. A., Box No. 142.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MIDDLE-aged lady, from Europe, as companion, and housekeeper; understands all kinds of family sewing; or instruct children in English, French, and Music; references given. Address FIDEL, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a position in a private family, only as lady's maid and to sew; understands the use of a sewing machine; is industrious and obliging. Apply at her present employer's, No. 14 West 22d-st., with whom she has lived three years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN COMPETENT of performing the duties of chambermaid and waitress, or willing to assist with washing and ironing, a situation with a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 434 West 35th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the very best of City reference; has lived eight years in one place. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 East 19th-st., between 3d av. and Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience as nurse for children or lady's maid, an opportunity to go to California; reference to the family in which she has lived for five years. Address No. 736 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and would have no objection to do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN A situation as waitress and chambermaid; assists with the washing, or as general servant; good City reference; wages $9. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a woman that has a girl seven years old; woman understands house and dairy work thoroughly; wages $5. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 380 7th-av., in the lamp-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL as seamstress and nurse. Apply at her present employers, 264 West 22d-st., between the hours of 2 and 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and nurse. Can be seen at No. 90 East 12th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; is a good baker of bread and cake; City reference given. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by an American woman, in a first-class hotel, or widower's family; has the best City references. Call, or address, No. 59 Grove-st., near 4th, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, GENTEEL colored girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

ANY LADY GOING TO NASSAU, N. P., wishing to secure the services of a capable and trustworthy colored servant as nurse or attendant, can do so by addressing Mrs. C., Box No. 125, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WHO HAS lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle; attentive to children; wages $8. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD wish to get a few gentlemen's washing; is an excellent dyer; can repair neat. Apply No. 164 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family. Good reference. Call for two days at No. 331 West Houston-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse and seamstress, Protestant. Call at No. 178 East 31st-st., for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TRUSTworthy man and wife, without family—the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; is a first rate hand over horses, and is a good steady driver; the woman is a good plain cook, waitress or laundress; is an excellent hand over milk and butter; the best of reference. Address N. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED man as coachman and gardener; he thoroughly understands the management of horses, carriages, and has been accustomed to make himself useful; good references can be given. Call on or address E. C., No. 9 City Hall-square, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED man, (no family,) as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business; his wife is a first-class seamstress; can give satisfactory reference. Call on or address ROMEO, No. 349 Broadway, in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, with good references, for the City or country, as coachman or gardener, or to make himself generally useful. Call at Raymond's, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A NEAT AND quick Wheeler & Wilson's operator to go out by the day or take work in her own house; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN (no incumbrance) as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; can produce satisfactory reference; his wife is a first-class seamstress. Address JAMES, Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; understands his business in all its branches; good reference from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is an excellent driver and groom; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; is well recommended. Address W. O., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, (one child,) thoroughly versed in all branches of his profession; the best of references given from former employers. Call, or address, J. B., Fleming & Davidson's Seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands plain gardening; is a good groom and careful driver; willing and obliging; best references. Address H. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter, who can produce the best of references. Call, or address by note, H. F., No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., in the grocery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as farmer or coachman; understands horses and cows; can milk, and good reference. Address G. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in the City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 36 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable colored man, as coachman; is a thorough groom and careful driver; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISHman, as first-class waiter, for City or country; has good references. Call at RAYMOND'S, 61 Bleecker-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, A SITUation as Superintendent in a knitting mill, by a practical man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address A. W., East Sand, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company, a gentleman of good address, who has an extensive acquaintance in the City, and has energy and perseverance. With such a one a liberal arrangement will be made. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, to go a short distance in the country; Protestants preferred. Apply, with recommendations, after 10 o'clock, at No. 110 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE charge of a small place and garden a short distance from the City. The man must be accustomed to horses, and be well recommended. Apply at No. 64 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER. Salary no object. Apply at Mme. HARRIS', No. 7, Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors from Broadway. Also, an apprentice wanted.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HARNESS IRONS.

Ordnance Office, War Department,
Washington, Sept. 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until Saturday, the 17th day of September, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the Springfield Armory, Mass., Watervliet, Frankfort, or New-York Arsenals, of 6,600 single sets of Wrought Iron Work, for United States Artillery Harness.

The Harness Irons are to be packed in well-made boxes, containing twelve single sets each, being an assortment for four wheel and eight lead horses; and each twelve sets, so packed, will consist of the following pieces:

- 8 pairs long Hames, complete.
- 3 pairs short Hames, complete.
- 6 pairs medium Hames, complete.
- 48 Trace Clips, with 144 rivets.
- 4 Double Loops or Eyes.
- 12 Saddle Loops (bent for cantle.)
- 24 Trace Eyes.
- 24 Long Chains, with toggles.
- 4 Breast Hooks.
- 2 Leg Guards, with ten rivets.
- 6 Saddle Loops, straight, for riding-saddle pommel.

These harness Irons are to conform strictly in pattern and weight to the model sets to be seen at this office and at the Springfield Armory; are to be smoothly finished; are to fill the standard gauges, and each piece is to be made of the size and kind of iron prescribed in the official bill of iron, copies of which can be obtained at this office, at the New-York Agency, and at the Springfield Armory.

All the Irons are to be well japanned—the japan to be of the best quality, and well baked on. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made, before and after japanning.

The Hames are to be marked with the maker's name, the size, and the letters U. S. A. The latter letters one-fourth of an inch high.

All the pieces are to be put up in proper bundles, properly labelled, and each box is to be carefully packed, as prescribed by the Inspector. The packing-box to be paid for at the Inspector's valuation.

Deliveries are to be made at the rate of not less than sixty sets per day, commencing on the first day of October, 1864, next.

Failure to deliver at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of iron work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work specified per day.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated Sept. 1, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be received.

Bids will be received for the entire number or any part thereof; and bidders will state the arsenal at which they can deliver, and the number of sets at each, if for more than one.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Irons."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

LOAN OF 1881.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

Treasury Department, Aug. 30, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of FRIDAY, the 9th of September, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about thirty-one and a half million dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan dated 6th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guaranty for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposit will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the *originals* of which must be forwarded with the offers to the department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of Sept. 9. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday the 9th September. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on final payment of installments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 14th, one-third on or before the 19th, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit in coin.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed, "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous, is reserved to the Government.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bonds for this Loan are ready for immediate delivery.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS:

Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, name of bidder and date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements, as follows, viz: in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway; in Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, and in Sixtieth-street from Broadway across Ninth-avenue; and for the construction of sewers, as follows: In Third-avenue from Ninth to Tenth streets, and in First-avenue from Fiftieth-street to near Fifty-second-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street, easterly; and for a basin and culvert on southwest corner of Forty-third-street and Broadway.

Forms for the bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqt. Board.
Aug. 29, 1864.

COAL FOR THE NAVY.

Navy Agent's Office, New-York, Sept. 1, 1864.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Coal for Ordnance Purposes," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the United States Navy-yard, at Brooklyn, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, the following coal, viz.:

For machine shop, five hundred (500) tons of Black-heath coal.

For blacksmith forges, two hundred (200) tons of Broad-top coal.

For shell house, &c., twenty (20) tons of Lehigh coal.

For four cupolas, two thousand (2,000) tons of Lehigh coal.

For two air furnaces, one thousand (1,000) tons of Cumberland coal.

All the above coal to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection before acceptance, to be delivered free of expense to the Government, and to be delivered by the 1st of November, 1864.

JNO. D. GIBSON,
Paymaster U. S. N.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st.,
New-York, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

State of New-York,
Comptroller's Office, Albany, Aug. 6, 1864.

SALE OF QUARANTINE LANDS.—IN PURsuance of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the City of Albany, until the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of the Quarantine lands on the eastern shore of Staten Island, formerly known as the Marine Hospital grounds, excepting the portion thereof reserved and inclosed for a landing and boarding station. The minimum price of said lands will be $500,000. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The Commissioners of the Land Office reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed for the interest of the State.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.

PROPOSALS.

Quartermaster's Office,
Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 7,000 tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port, and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.

Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector,) that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order.

Col. A. J. PERRY, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME, Capt. and A. Q. M.

Office of the Street Commissioner,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues;

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River;

For regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets;

For curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and North River;

For filling sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, one hundred feet east of First-avenue.

For filling sunken lots north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues;

For raising and repairing the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River;

For widening and repairing Pier foot of Laight-street, North River;

For excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 22.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 29, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	100
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$20
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BOT
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated New-York, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New-York, Aug. 12, 1864.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE,
NO. 247 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL PAID IN PREMIUMS—$600,000.
Insures against Draft for one hundred and fifty dollars in all loyal States.
Premiums not paid until after Draft and Substitutes furnished.
This office affords all parties liable to Draft exemption for one hundred and fifty dollars premium.
Agents wanted in each county. A commission of ten per cent. allowed.
N. B.—Send for circulars giving full particulars.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

Quartermaster's Office,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st.,
New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN — EVERYBODY'S FRIEND — THE TOODLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MIRIAM'S CRIME.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.........$10 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year......$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00

Two copies 1 year.....5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.......$2 00 | Five copies 1 year...$8 00

Three copies 1 year....5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00

And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies 1 year.........25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A very complete Union victory was achieved by Gen. GILLEM, commanding a portion of the Union forces in East Tennessee, at Greenville, on the morning of the 4th. The camp of the notorious guerrilla and raider JOHN MORGAN was surprised, MORGAN himself killed, his Staff and one piece of artillery captured, and his force entirely dispersed, with a loss of from fifty to one hundred in killed alone. This is the end of MORGAN.

The latest dispatches from the Army of the Potomac represent everything as quiet. Gen. GRANT fired a salute from the shotted guns of every battery bearing on the enemy's lines, yesterday, in honor of the victories in the Southwest.

An official dispatch from Secretary STANTON announces that the Richmond *Examiner* of the 6th confirms the defeat and death of Gen. JOHN MORGAN, at Greenville, Tenn., on the 4th.

From Atlanta there is nothing new since Gen. SHERMAN'S dispatch of the 4th. Secretary STANTON says the prevailing storms in the Southwest have interrupted and delayed the dispatches. A dispatch from Nashville says: "The news from SHERMAN'S army reports the loss of the enemy at three thousand killed and wounded. We captured two thousand prisoners, among them a Brigadier-General (name not given.) We also captured a large amount of material. The army is in full possession of Atlanta."

Gen. SHERIDAN is still pushing EARLY in the Valley. The fight on Sunday at Berryville was a very successful affair for the Union forces. The rebels were most thoroughly repulsed by Gen. CROOK on the 4th. An ambulance train of thirty-five wagons, after leaving the wounded, were captured by MOSBY, the train being without an escort. Capt. BLAZER pursued the rebels, and recaptured fifty horses and five prisoners.

Yesterday, throughout the country, salutes were fired and bells rung, in honor of the recent great victories by our army and navy in the Southwest. The war spirit all over the land is renewed and strengthened by these glorious achievements of our arms.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool, Aug. 27, via Queenstown on the 28th, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The seizure of the pirate *Georgia*, by the *Niagara*, attracted much comment, but the general impression of the English press, is to the effect that the seizure is legal, and that the purchase of any enemy's vessel of war, when said vessel is blockaded in port, without means of escape, must take the risk of subsequent seizure. The London *Daily News*, editorially quotes a decision by Lord STOWELL, in a case exactly similar to that of the captured rebel steamer *Georgia*, as conclusive evidence that the seizure by the *Niagara* was perfectly legal. The rebel cruiser *Florida* arrived at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on the 3d of August, from Bermuda, and sailed again on the 4th. The news from France is unimportant. The Emperor was about to visit the Camp at Chalons. Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, would arrive in Paris on the 27th. The *Opinione* of Turin denies the rumor that a marriage has been arranged between Prince HUMBERT and the Princess ANNA MURAT. Our correspondent at Paris, however, reaffirms it. The Duke of AUGUSTENBURG had dispatched to Frankfort a memorial establishing the validity of his claims to the Schleswig-Holstein throne, as demanded by the Federal Diet.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Bandiera Nacional*, a paper published at Matamoras, declares that the French and Algerine troops now in Mexico were utterly defeated in four pitched battles with the Mexicans. The date of these conflicts is not given. They occurred at Brea, in the State of Guerrero. The Mexicans were led by Gen. DIEGO ALVAREZ, and in accordance with the terms of the battle, which included "no quarter," the prisoners taken were put to death. Col. RIVA PALACIO has made an official report, in which he claims to have won on the 5th of July, at Zetacuaro, in the State of Mexico, a victory over 2,000 Imperialists, putting them to flight. Don. B. G. PARE, formerly private secretary of JUAREZ, has given in his adhesion to the French rule.

The election returns from Vermont indicate a decided increase on the usual Republican majority in that State. A very heavy vote was cast.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A communication was received from the Citizens' Association, of the Nineteenth Ward, requesting the appointment of certain gentlemen as Inspectors of Registry and Canvassers of Election. Referred. A preamble and resolutions by Supervisor ROCHE, complimentary and tendering thanks to the Volunteer Committee, and especially to the Chairman, Supervisor BLUNT, for their success in obtaining the credits of naval enlistments on our quota, were adopted. A copy of the resolutions was directed to be sent, with a testimonial, to Supervisor BLUNT. Supervisor PURDY gave notice that he would introduce a resolution at the next meeting, tendering the thanks of the Board to the Secretary of War for his prompt action in the matter of the naval enlistments. The Board ordered the leasing of the "Medical College" building in Fourteenth-street for a term of five years, at an annual rent of $2,500, to be used as an armory and drill-rooms for the Ninety-third Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., and adjourned to meet at the call of the President, when he shall be notified that the Committee on Annual Taxes are ready to report the tax levy for 1864.

The Live Stock market shows a supply of 31,275 animals, against 39,035 last week. The receipts include 5,866 beef cattle, 122 milch cows, 2,013 calves, 16,994 sheep and lambs, and 6,280 swine. There is a falling off in the total receipts this week, as compared with a week ago, the deficiency being in the lighter arrivals of sheep and swine. The receipts of cattle show a slight increase, while prices have advanced a shade higher. The market opened well for holders of stock on Monday, but the prevalence of the severe northeast storm somewhat checked their operations; added to this, the market was fully stocked; under these adverse influences, the later sales of Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning were made with less profit to the sellers. While there has been a good supply of fair stock, choice beeves have been offered in limited numbers, and have sold at about 19c.@20c. ℔ ℔. for the estimated dressed weight; fair to good stock at 15½c.@18½c., and inferior quality at 9c.@14c. The market closed heavily, and at a decline of probably ½c.@½c. ℔ ℔. Sheep on Tuesday were worth 7½c.@8c., live weight, for fair to good stock; good lambs at $5 25@$6 ℔ head. Hogs are quoted higher; prime corn-fed at 12c.@12½c., live weight; still-fed at 11½c.@12½c.; light demand for poor hogs.

Business in produce and merchandise was somewhat brisker yesterday. Breadstuffs were generally cheaper. Pork, Lard and Cotton firmer. The changes in other articles were not important. The freight market was dull and heavy.

Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, accompanied by his counsel, appeared in the Surrogate's office yesterday, and swore to the petition of the admission to probate of the will of his brother, Col. BUTLER. Informality in this petition has heretofore prevented the admission of the will, which is understood to leave valuable legacies to the General.

With regard to certain comments which have appeared relative to the display of flags on the City Hall, Mayor GUNTHER states that he was not aware that the flags were raised when the news of the nomination of Gen. McCLELLAN was received, and was out of town then, as well as when the official news of the occupation of Atlanta was made known. This for Mayor GUNTHER.

The extra Cunard screw-steamer *Hecla*, from Liverpool Aug. 22, via Queenstown Aug. 23, and the *Lafayette* from Havre Aug. 23, arrived at this port yesterday. The mails by the *Jura* via Quebec, also reached this City yesterday. Their advices have been fully anticipated by previous arrivals.

The Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange improved yesterday. Governments were also higher on the 5-20 Bonds. Gold 241@241½ ℔ cent., or about 1 ℔ cent. higher than on Monday,

The Political Prospect.

The political skies begin to brighten. The clouds that lowered over the Union cause a month ago are breaking away. The most careless observers cannot fail to notice a marked change in the tone of public sentiment within that time. It was not to be denied, and we did not attempt to conceal, that a profound despondency had taken possession of the public mind. Distrust and dissatisfaction pervaded the Union ranks; the Union candidates seemed to be losing their hold on the public confidence; and the enemies of the Administration were open and loud in their exultant predictions of disaster to the Union cause.

Now all this is changed. The public temper is buoyant and hopeful. The friends of the Government, the defenders of the Constitution, the supporters of the Union ticket, are full of courage and of confidence. Their faith in the flag has revived, and they are ready and eager to do battle under its starry folds for the Union and the Constitution in any field which their enemies may select. The reasons for this change are manifest enough. For nearly three months our candidates had been exposed to the assaults and denunciations of the Opposition,—and Union men, having no opponent in the field to unite their censures and their efforts, had begun to quarrel among themselves. Military successes, moreover, were lacking: the disaster at Petersburgh had fallen heavily upon the public heart: the impending draft carried gloom and dread to the public mind, and the Democratic party, being responsible for neither candidates nor platform, seemed to present a united front against the Administration. These influences no longer prevail. The Petersburgh disaster has been more than redeemed by GRANT'S bold seizure and firm grasp of the Weldon road. The glorious victories of FARRAGUT in capturing Forts Gaines and Morgan, and the splendid triumphs of SHERMAN, in the capture of Atlanta and the defeat of HOOD'S great army, have revived the national courage and aroused the hope of a speedy close of this great rebellion. The action of the Chicago Convention has unmasked the unpatriotic purposes of the Democratic party, and exposed their substantial sympathy and cooperation with the rebels in the Southern States. Every man now feels and knows that the success of that ticket is equivalent to the virtual triumph of the rebel cause. The rebel journals disclose the profound interest which they feel in the result of the Presidential contest, and the reliance which they place in the overthrow of the Union party, as their last and only hope.

The great contest is now to be closed, as it was begun, at the ballot-box. The war draws near its end. Nothing but the hope of success at the polls prevents the surrender of the rebels in the field. The open demand of the McCLELLAN party for a "suspension of hostilities," in the very midst of our most glorious victories—the clamor for a hollow truce just when victorious war is giving us the basis of a solid and lasting peace, betray either a craven and unmanly spirit, or an eager and ardent sympathy with the rebel cause. There is no mistaking the temper of the Chicago Convention—its speeches, its platform, its candidates—or of the press by which they are sustained, from one end of the land to the other. These men have no rejoicings for our victories. Their cannon, which are so prompt to proclaim the action of a party conclave, are sullenly silent over the glorious triumphs which carry the Stars and Stripes over the field of rebellion, and proclaim anew the supremacy of the Constitution and the near integrity of the American Union. The heart of the nation revolts at such a spectacle. Such flagrant sympathy with the rebel cause paralyses the party which tries in vain to conceal it. The party which, in these days of national peril, dare not avow its love for the Union, its hatred of rebellion, and its firm determination to preserve the one by crushing the other, can never command the confidence and support of the American people.

Under this improved condition of the public mind, we hope for a *cordial and hearty union of Union men in support of the Union candidates.* Whatever differences of opinion or of feeling have hitherto prevailed, should now be laid aside. The time has come when they can no longer be indulged without peril and guilt—the peril of ruining the country, and the guilt so great a crime involves. Nothing can be more certain than that LINCOLN or McCLELLAN must be President for the next four years,—that the spirit of the Baltimore platform or the spirit of the Chicago platform must rule the public councils, and shape the destinies of this great Republic. No other choice is possible. We hear talk of new conventions, and a change of candidates. *All this is folly, or worse.* Mr. LINCOLN has been regularly and fairly nominated, with great unanimity, by a full convention of the Union party, in which all shades of sentiment and opinion were duly represented. That convention has dissolved, and no man or body of men has the power to repeal or change its action. Any attempt to do so, whatever may be its motive, can only check the progress of the Union canvass, paralyze the efforts of Union men, and thus aid directly the election of the opposing candidate. Nor can any change be made by the Opposition, either in their candidate or platform, that will not damage their chances of success. The stakes are set. The issues are made up. The candidates are regularly and duly in nomination. All that remains for every citizen is to choose his side, take his place, and fight manfully for the cause he decides to espouse.

We hope to hear no further talk of shifts or changes in the Union ranks. We trust all thought of Buffalo or Cincinnati Conventions will be abandoned. The issues as they stand are broad enough and clear enough for everybody's action, and the respective candidates are true and fair exponents of the parties they represent. Let the contest go on!

The President and Our Generals—Diabolism in High Places.

It is part of the plan of Copperhead operations against the Administration, whenever a General fails in the field, to declare, before anything whatever is known of the circumstances, that it was "LINCOLN" that was the cause of it; either by refusing reinforcements, changing the plan of campaign, or performing some other knavish trick. "LINCOLN" plays the same part on Southern battle-fields, according to these commentators, that "*ce monstre* PITT *et les guinées Anglaise*," according to the French Jacobins, played in all murders, conspiracies and *émeutes* in Paris during the first revolution, or as PALMERSTON has, according to Austrian politicians, played in Italian and Polish outbreaks during the last thirty years. Whenever anything goes wrong, he is sure to be at the bottom of it. Occasionally, an attempt is made to lend a touch of solemnity to the farce by summoning LINCOLN and STANTON to answer to an imaginary indictment, for the failure of an assault in Georgia or the loss of a battle in Louisiana, before an imaginary tribunal, composed of the editor of the *World* or of the *Daily News*, or "any other man," where the two culprits receive a frightful "wigging," and are discharged with the assurance that if they are caught any more causing the loss of battles, of which they knew nothing until they were over, something still more dreadful will happen to them.

On the other hand, whenever a success is achieved, it is invariably assumed that for some time before the fight LINCOLN was maltreating the General who achieved it, and plotting for his overthrow, and the Democratic organs at once begin to pat him on the back, and stroke his head, and reassure the poor little fellow that naughty LINCOLN shall be made to let him alone. They always knew he was an able man, but LINCOLN, of course, put him in command of a large army, and kept him fully supplied with men and provisions, solely with the diabolical design of ruining him. Any one whom LINCOLN fairly hates it appears he appoints to high commands, like GRANT'S and SHERMAN'S, and few of his victims would ever escape him if it were not for the interposition of the *World*, and the occasional remonstrances of Gov. SEYMOUR and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM.

An amusing illustration of these Copperhead dealings with the President was furnished by the *World* on Saturday, in an article discussing the news of SHERMAN'S great victory. This news was a bitter pill, coming, as it did, just as the Copperheads were commencing their efforts for an "immediate cessation of hostilities;" but it had to be swallowed.

If there be one officer in the army, one of LINCOLN'S "dishonored subordinates," more thoroughly distasteful to a genuine Copperhead than another, it is SHERMAN. There was not a traitor or conspirator at the Chicago Convention in whose nostrils he does not stink. SHERMAN knows it, too, and is proud of it. He is a soldier of the Cromwellian type; believes that when a country has to be conquered it ought to be conquered in such fashion that the work need never be done over again; he believes in making war support war; in making rebels face the consequences of rebellion; he believes that Slavery has been the cause of this war, and he believes that there will be no real peace until it has disappeared; and on all these beliefs he has acted. He does not recognize Slavery; he carries off negroes, chickens, bacon, corn, and everything he can lay hands on, wherever he goes, and uses them for the support of his own army. He gives all traitors and malcontents found within his lines the roughest and most summary justice. He does not allow negro recruiting in his lines because he wants to see able-bodied white Copperheads in the army. There is not one of the Chicago leaders who dare give out any of his venom anywhere within fifty miles of his headquarters. In short, he is the antipodes of McCLELLAN *in every respect*, the kind of men that "Conservatives" most dread to see at the head of our armies. We may imagine therefore, the contortions and wry faces with which the eulogies on him which have lately appeared in the Copperhead organs must have been written. So far are they from being sincere, that there is nothing more certain than that, if the war should be continued after the accession of a Democratic Administration to power, one of its first acts, if it proposed to keep faith with its supporters, and carry out any portion of the policy which it has foreshadowed, would be the removal of SHERMAN from his command, and the putting of BUELL, or some military politician, in his place. SHERMAN is only a soldier, and his victories would plunge President McCLELLAN in a sea of trouble.

ENGLISH HOPES AND DEMOCRATIC WISHES.—Lord PALMERSTON, in a recent speech to his constituents at Tiverton, referring to this country, said that the hope was warranted "that many months will not elapse before some progress will be made toward healing the tremendous breach that now exists." We are happy to inform his Lordship that some progress, and that of a very decided character, has been already made in that direction. The occupation of the Weldon Railroad, the capture of the forts and the rebel fleet at Mobile, the defeat of HOOD'S army and the fall of Atlanta, and the defeat and death of JOHN MORGAN, are all decided steps in the progress of which he speaks. And it is gratifying to think how pleased the Premier also will be to hear of this decided progress toward the realization of the hope which he thus expressed.

We have had almost a parallel case on this side of the water. On Wednesday last the Democracy at Chicago resolved that "justice, humanity and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities." On the very next day, Gen. SHERMAN, knowing that the only way to insure a permanent cessation of hostilities is to utterly destroy the military power of the rebels who are in arms against their Government, made an "effort" in that direction, in which he was seconded by his gallant army, and which proved entirely successful—and yet these very cessationists everywhere put on long faces, and felt very much chopfallen over this "effort" of SHERMAN'S. In our opinion Lord PALMERSTON, when he hears of the fall of Atlanta, will feel very much about the progress toward the realization of his "hope" as the Democrats do about the success of this "immediate effort for a cessation of hostilities." It would be an interesting question to decide where this feeling will prove to be deepest—in Richmond, or London, or among the members of the Chicago Convention.

A HOPELESS MALADY.—All the great Generals whom JEFF. DAVIS sends to command his chief army in the Southwest, seem to be quickly attacked by some mysterious malady, whose chief symptom is the appetite for moving backward. SIDNEY JOHNSTON was first seized by this disease, and after it had driven him across the entire State of Tennessee, he communicated the infection to BEAUREGARD. BEAUREGARD gave it to BRAGG, who had a shocking attack. BRAGG left it as a legacy to JO. JOHNSTON, whom it assailed furiously. JO. JOHNSTON gave it to HOOD, who by suddenly staggering back from Atlanta, shows that his case has had a bad beginning. HOOD swore but a fortnight ago that he would never retreat, that he would stand his ground in spite of fate, or die as in other days KIRBY was wont to give up the ghost. But what was the use of his attempting to resist the power of a malady which he inherited through four generations of rebel predecessors? We expect to see his affliction take on yet more violent manifestations before long.

COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.—It is already generally known that SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., has been appointed Collector of this port, in place of HIRAM BARNEY, resigned. We understand that he takes possession of the office to-day. No man in the City is more thoroughly acquainted with all the duties and requirements, official and political, of the position, than Mr. DRAPER. He has great promptness and decision of character, and is familiar with the routine of commercial business, and of everything connected with it. The commercial community which is especially interested in the vigilant and vigorous administration of the affairs of the Custom-house, welcomes the appointment of Mr. DRAPER as a marked concession to the claims of commercial men. Mr. BARNEY retires from the post, whose laborious duties and responsibilities he has met for three years past, with the respect and esteem of the whole community.

We are not aware whether any other changes in the offices of the City are contemplated or not.

A SATISFACTORY COMPROMISE.—The assurance comes to us on excellent authority that a satisfactory basis of compromise has been reached by the two sections of the Democracy, which will at once "carry the country" and save a split in the party. Gen. McCLELLAN is to issue a letter of acceptance of a violently blood-thirsty character, and on the back of this the chiefs of the Wigwam here are to get up a genuine war-dance. *Pari passu* with these proceedings, Mr. PENDLETON is to announce his acceptance of the nomination and the Chicago Peace Platform, with no mental reservation whatever. On the latter a new *Mozart requiem* is to be composed, and all will be serene.

IMPORTANCE OF ATLANTA TO THE REBELS.—Senator SEMMES, of Louisiana, does not hold the same view of the insignificance of the loss of Atlanta as the *Daily News* of New-York. In a speech delivered at Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, just before SHERMAN'S capture of Atlanta, the rebel Senator said: "he did not desire to excite any undue expectations or alarm—that *everything depended* upon SHERMAN being kept out of Atlanta; that Richmond was safe, and Atlanta would be the great battle-field of the war."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.

The following official letters from the Navy Department to Hon. PRESTON KING, regarding naval enlistments, gives the decision of the department touching that important matter.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, Sept. 3, 1864.

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ult., with its inclosure, has been referred by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to this bureau. These communications are similar in character to a large number daily received. The call of the President, it must be borne in mind, is for the army, where physical ability is the only requirement, while in the navy a portion of them must be seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, firemen, coal heavers and mechanics: so that a large number of the recruits from the interior being landsmen, though good men, are not suitable for the naval service, as they must be examined and graduated in classes according to the wants of the navy.

Regular recruiting rendezvous are established at commercial centres, where seamen are to be found. The applications from all parts of the country to establish naval rendezvous cannot be complied with, and the department has not at its command the proper officers to distribute for that duty.

Notwithstanding the vigilance which causes delay, many frauds have been committed by incompetent or negligent officers, in receiving improper recruits. Some have been prosecuted; some dismissed, and others detached for delinquencies. when complaints are made; and specifications of improper conduct on the part of officers are presented; they are immediately attended to; for the attempt at fraud by presenting inefficient persons enjoins the greatest care and watchfulness in the officers who examine them.

The draft for the army has the effect of adding to the navy, now that naval recruits are allowed on the quotas of the respective localities, and the Navy Department has endeavored to meet the emergency by establishing additional rendezvous; but this effort, with the highest bounties which are offered, has only increased the pressure. The effort to accommodate aggravates the evil by multiplying the numbers, who, without being seamen, firemen, &c., are crowding into the navy.

But the great sources of evil is the high bounty paid by the local State and municipal authorities; over which the Navy Department has no control. This bounty gathers around every rendezvous a set of unprincipled mercenaries, who make it a business to impose upon and embarrass the crowd which is pressing forward to enlist. This trouble is but temporary. Almost all the recruits who present themselves under this pressure are landsmen and boys; and an undue proportion has been received. Nor has it yet been deemed expedient to enforce the usual remedy of discrimination, which would authorize only a percentage or due proportion of each; but after the 5th inst., this discrimination must be made, and orders have been issued to restrict the number of landsmen and boys to a due proportion of the whole number of recruits.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. SMITH,

Chief of the Bureau of Naval Enlistment.

CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT—BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, Sept. 2, 1864.

Hon. Preston King, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.:

On and after Monday next, commanding officers of rendezvous will ship fifteen per cent. of landsmen, and all, seamen, ordinary seamen and firemen that may offer. Great care must be taken that an undue allowance of negroes is not enlisted.

A. N. SMITH, Chief of Bureau.

ROBBING THE CRADLE AND THE GRAVE.

Gen. GRANT, in a recent private letter, speaking of the desperate straits to which the rebels are now put to reinforce their armies, pungently says that they are robbing the cradle and the grave to get fighting material.

HOW THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS ARE RECEIVED BY THE REBELS.

It is stated that when the news of the Chicago nominations was received in the rebel army at Petersburgh, it was greeted with the most vociferous cheering along the lines. All the deserters who came in agreed in stating that this loud cheering, which was heard distinctly in our camps, was on account of the nomination of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON. This fact, together with the platform of the Copperheads, has changed materially the tone of the army toward McCLELLAN.

FEARFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A North Carolinian, who deserted to our lines, says that an awful condition of things exists in that State. Almost every day the citizens, in greater or less numbers, come in conflict with the Home Guard, kept there to arrest deserters and enforce the conscription. He says that he was conscripted about three weeks ago, and was shot at five times before he was captured and carried off.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. FRY.

Provost-Marshal-General FRY has issued a circular, forbidding any officer in the Provost-Marshal's office to accept money for aiding any person in procuring a substitute, on pain of summary dismissal.

WHEELER'S OPERATIONS.

The damage done to the railroad above Chattanooga by WHEELER'S raid will not prove even an inconvenience to SHERMAN, as Chattanooga is not his base of supplies. The damage done at that point is inconsiderable, and will soon be repaired.

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN KNAPSACKS.

A board of officers has been appointed to examine certain proposed changes in the construction and slinging of the knapsack, which will be laid before them by Mr. O. E. WOOD.

DISMISSALS OF NEW-YORK OFFICERS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 3.

First Lieut. W. BARNETT, Sixty-second New-York, for utter worthlessness, inefficiency and absence without leave; Second Lieut. W. T. SMITH, One Hundred and Fortieth New-York.

The following dismissals have been confirmed: First Lieut. W. A. BOYCE, Fifty-fourth New-York, for having consumed for his own use the whisky ration drawn for a picket detail under his command.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The dismissal of Col. T. N. ALVORDS, Third New-York, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: Capt. G. N. Simons, I, Twenty-fourth Cavalry; A. Heaver, H, Ninety-fifth; Thos. Graden, C, Tenth; L. F. Baker, C, Sixth.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Fifteen rebel deserters brought hither from the Army of the Potomac, were released upon taking the oath, and furnished with transportation as far north as Philadelphia. These deserters represent Alabama, Florida and North Carolina regiments, and several of them said they had either to enlist in the rebel service or starve.

THE ENLISTMENT OF LANDSMEN IN THE NAVY.

In the effort to fill the quotas of towns, an undue proportion of landsmen have been enlisted in the navy, and to remedy the evil, an order has been issued, restricting the proportion hereafter to fifteen per cent. of the whole number of enlistments. This course is rendered necessary to prevent the accumulation of a large surplus of unserviceable recruits. Seamen, ordinary seamen, firemen, &c., are still wanted.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Free Military Academy, for the instruction of applicants for the command of colored troops, instituted in Philadelphia, Penn., will be closed on the 15th instant.

NUMBER OF MEN MUSTERED INTO THE ARMY.

During the last ten days the number of men mustered into the army, has averaged three thousand a day. On the 2d instant, four thousand one hundred and thirty-six were mustered in, and on the 3d, six thousand one hundred. These are all the latest reports received. The number mustered in on the 3d instant, is probably greater than has been mustered during any other one day for nearly two years.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $326,000, and to the Ten-forty Loan, $140,000.

PENSIONED WIDOWS.

About 25,000 widows are receiving pensions under laws passed with reference to the present war.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

An Increased Vote and Increased Union Majorities.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The annual election of State officers for this State took place to-day. The Gubernatorial candidates are the same as last year—Gov. SMITH being voted for by the Republican Unionists, and Hon. TIM. P. REDFIELD by the Democrats. The vote is light, though somewhat fuller than last year.

Only partial returns are received, but enough is known to indicate the election of the Union candidates by considerably larger majorities than last year. We have the Representative vote from 48 towns. All return Union men but two.

The vote for Governor in about one-seventh of the State is as follows:

This year.		Last year.	
Smith	5,935	Smith	4,654
Redfield	1,945	Redfield	1,551

A corresponding increase throughout the State will swell SMITH'S majority to 3,000 more than last year.

Three Union Republican Congressmen are elected by increased majorities, and probably all the Union nominees for county Senators and other county officers.

The Union men of the State are jubilant over their achievement of victory.

THE UNION.

Great Political Demonstration at Boston—Speeches by Senator Wilson and Others.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The first great gathering of the Presidential campaign took place in Faneuil Hall to-night. The call was addressed to those "who defend the integrity of the Republic, and favor vigorous war as the only path to peace." At an early hour the old hall was packed full, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Gov. ANDREW presided, and made a stirring speech.

Senator WILSON addressed the meeting, being received with much enthusiasm. He said men were nothing, ideas, principles, policy, everything. In the presence of the grand cause and the mighty events of the hour all men seemed dwarfed into insignificance. The candidates before the people were all men of fair abilities and personal character. Spend no time in assailing McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, or in defending LINCOLN and JOHNSON. What and whom do they represent? LINCOLN and JOHNSON represent the holy ideas of unity and freedom, the subjugation of the rebellion and extinction of its canker. Not one of their friends ever fired upon the old flag, or murdered or maimed one of its defenders. McCLELLAN and PENDLETON represent the Chicago platform and its Babel-like builders. No man ever lived in America, not even WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, or JACKSON, who could be selected on the Chicago platform with the records, declarations and avowals of its framers behind him.

Senator WILSON spoke at considerable length and was enthusiastically applauded. Speeches from other gentlemen followed. Altogether it was a great demonstration.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Birthday of Lafayette.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of LAFAYETTE, and the day was well honored by our citizens. Flags were displayed on the City Hall and other public buildings. Dinners were given by various French clubs, and a parade was made by the Garde Lafayette.

RECEPTION OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH VETERANS.

Some days ago the veterans of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., returned home. During their term of service in the field they behaved most gallantly and well, and earned for themselves lasting honors. Yesterday they were publicly received by the reserve corps of the Fifty-fifth. They were reviewed in the Park, and afterward escorted through Broadway and other streets. The veterans number about one hundred and fifty men, and have participated in some of the most important battles of the war.

The Naval Enlistments.

Yesterday the lists of naval enlistments, prepared under the direction of Supervisor BLUNT, by him forwarded to the Commissioners at Albany, and upon which he claims credit for New-York for the entire number of men therein mentioned, were at the headquarters of the Recruiting Committee in the Park. These lists contain the name, age, occupation, place where from and ship to which transferred of every man claimed. They are neatly and strongly bound, making a large volume, two feet long, a foot and a half wide and six inches thick, and contain the names of twenty-six thousand four hundred and eighteen men, who were taken on board the receiving-ship North Carolina from the naval rendezvous of this City, where they were enlisted as "from New-York. On the title page of the volume the following is neatly written:

List of men enlisted in the United States Navy from
April 15, 1861, to February 24, 1864.
at the
City of New-York, County of New-York, State of
New-York.

Prepared
According to instructions from the Provost-Marshal's
Department.

Transcribed from Official Records of the Receiving-ship
North Carolina, stationed at the
Brooklyn Navy Yard.

New-York County Volunteer Committee:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

On the last leaves of the book the following certificates appear, also others of similar character:

ON BOARD RECEIVING SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, STATIONED AT BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD, Sept. 3, 1864.

I do hereby certify that the names transcribed upon the foregoing rolls numbered from one—1—to twenty-six thousand four hundred and eighteen—26,418—appear upon the books of this ship as "from the City of New-York" enlisted between April 15, 1861, and Feb. 24, 186[illegible] that is shipped in New-York rendezvous.

JOHN W. DYER, Detail Officer,
U. S. ship North Carolina.

I do hereby certify that I have superintended the copying of the names borne upon the accompanying rolls from records on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard; that I believe said rolls to be true and faithful copies from said records; that beside my personal examination, so far as practicable, each writer employed in copying was required to make affidavit each day that the rolls copied by him were true and correct transcripts from the books, and that on said rolls the place of enlistment was regarded as the place of residence.

J. W. LEAVITT.

Sworn to before be, Sept. 3, 1864.

A. W. CADY, Commissioner of Deeds.

This great book Mr. BLUNT will take with him to Washington to-day, and upon the evidence contained in it claim for New-York the credit of every man, and that under the President's last call, the quota of this City is full. He has strong hopes that he will be able to accomplish the object of his mission, viz., the discharge of our citizens from further liability under the draft.

The Great Trotting Match for $10,000 at the Fashion Course To-Day.

The long-anticipated match, at two-mile heats, between the brown stallion George Wilkes (late Fillingham) and the black gelding General Butler, which has occupied the entire attention of the sporting world for weeks past, and on which an enormous amount of money is staked, comes off at the Fashion Course, Long Island, to-day, provided it is fair, otherwise—as all parties are equally determined that this shall be the great event of the modern era, and all are equally desirous that the record of time made shall be something extraordinary—it will be postponed until to-morrow or the next fair day, of which due notice will be given on the bulletin-boards in season to prevent disappointment; but as the storm has ceased and the wind changed at the hour at which we are writing, we have every reason to anticipate "a fair day and good track," the largest attendance and the most intense excitement that has ever been known on any occasion within the last quarter of a century. So much has been said and written about this great match that nothing remains but to await the result, which will cause over $100,000 to change hands.

A VOTE.—At the rubber clothing-store, No. 347 Broadway, a Presidential vote was taken by the employes, yesterday, with the following result: LINCOLN, 13; McCLELLAN, 1. The one for McCLELLAN was "born near the Shannon."

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—The steamship George Cromwell, for New-Orleans, will sail Saturday, Sept. 10. She belongs to the line of Messrs. CROMWELL & Co., and as her accommodations have been enlarged and much improved, she offers very superior inducements for travelers. Passage (first-class) $80.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Desperate Condition of the Rebel Finances.

STILL ANOTHER COLLAPSE ANTICIPATED

Confederate Currency Worth but Five Cents on the Dollar.

COMMENTS ON M'CLELLAN'S NOMINATION.

An Important Speech by Senator Semmes, of Louisiana.

Consequences of the Fall of Atlanta Foreshadowed.

We continue our extracts from Richmond papers. Their comments upon the condition of Confederate finances, and the frank admissions of Senator Semmes regarding the consequences of the fall of Atlanta, will be found interesting:

THE REBEL FINANCES.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

G. A. Trenholm, the new Minister of Finance of the Confederacy, has written a letter in reply to one from Gov. Bonham, of South Carolina, which will be read with interest by the people. We copy it in full:

Treasury Department,
Confederate States of America,
Richmond, Aug. 5, 1864.

To His Excellency Gov. Bonham:

I regard the Treasury of the Confederate States as most peculiarly the Treasury of the people, and there is nothing in the power of man that would so soon restore it to a condition of ease and prosperity as the universal and generous support of our people. There is nothing in its present circumstances to inspire alarm; but, on the contrary, every motive for confidence. An all-pervading cause of embarrassment and distress has been the character of our legislation. However patriotically intended, it is not to be denied that the measures adopted by Congress for the reform of the currency *had the unhappy effect of inspiring the public mind with feelings of fear and distrust as to the course that would ultimately be pursued in relation to that part of the public debt that is represented by the Treasury notes.* Apprehensions of ultimate repudiation crept, like an all-pervading poison, into the minds of the people, and greatly circumscribed and diminished the purchasing power of the notes.

There were many distinguished and patriotic men in Congress who earnestly belived that the great, if not the sole, evil of the currency was to be found it in, redundancy alone. And reasoning from this premises they inferred that a corresponding reduction of this large volume of the purchasing medium *would produce an immediate reduction in the price of all salable commodities.* Others entertained a different opinion, and believing that the purchasing power and value of these notes had a critical and sensitive dependence upon the confidence and good will of those who were called upon to exchange their substance for them, insisted that a reduction of the quantity, by any measure that disturbed the confidence of the people in the good faith of the Government, *would lead to universal distrust and still greater depreciation.*

The majority was, unhappily, found to be of the first opinion; and it must now be universally admitted, I think, that *the policy that prevailed was erroneous, and the consequences precisely such as had been predicted by those who opposed it. The immense reduction effected by the tax of thirty-three and one-third per cent. levied upon the currency, and by the process of compulsory funding, produced very little effect upon the prices of commodities.* Everybody regarded with distrust a new issue of notes of the same character as the last, and resting for their support as a circulating medium upon the same pledges which had ended in the disappointment before.

That this is the true difficulty we have to encounter, I think every candid person must allow, and I cannot refrain from indulging the hope that a new and sounder policy will govern our future legislation. The patriotism of Congress is not to be called in question, nor are we at liberty to doubt their willingness to renounce any policy that may be proven, by experience, to be erroneous and mischievous. Our people, at the same time, should not be silent, and in this respect the patriotic citizens of the great and suffering Commonwealth of Virginia have set a noble example.

On my arrival at Richmond I found that the Commissioners of Prices had fixed the schedule rates for wheat and corn at thirty dollars and thirty-five dollars per bushel, respectively, for the months of August and September. *The feeling of disappointment and alarm with which I was inspired by this circumstance you can easily imagine.* This painful feeling was, however, soon changed for one of renewed confidence and hope by the farmers of Virginia. Public meetings were held in the agricultural counties, and resolutions adopted, boldly avowing the impossibility of maintaining the public faith if the Government were forced by the people to pay such prices for supplies, and patriotically insisted upon a reduction of the standard rates, and their establishment upon a basis sufficiently low to inspire confidence in the currency. The result was that the commissioners reassembled and reduced the schedule prices to seven dollars and a half for wheat for the month of August, and five dollars for September. A wiser and more patriotic course was never pursued by any people, and I would respectfully appeal to you, as Chief Magistrate of our gallant and patriotic State, to suggest and encourage similar meetings and resolutions on the part of our own people. I have an abiding confidence that a general and well-established belief in the intention of Congress, under no circumstances of temptation or trial, to shrink from the observance of the most rigid good faith in the money dealings of the Government, will enable us to overcome all our financial difficulties. That such is their real intention, I cannot doubt; but this determination should be encouraged and supported by the public declarations of our people, expressive of their own resolute will to foster the credit of the Government by the establishment of low prices, and by the patriotic support of its treasury. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed in the past, or whatever errors may be supposed to have been committed, may now be buried in a common grave. *We are making a new start in our finances, and under circumstances by no means unfavorable or discouraging.*

The expenditures of the Government are of two classes; those incurred abroad and those incurred at home. In respect to the first, there has hitherto been little embarrassment, nor is there any reason to expect greater difficulty in the future. Our foreign supplies will probably be procured without making any addition to the public debt. *The malice of our foes have raised the price of cotton to 30d. per pound in European markets, while the depreciation of the currency enables us at the same time to buy at home at less actually than 4d., it is plainly seen that it can be no difficult task to draw from our enemies, and from the complacent spectators of the atrocious war, the means of supplying all our foreign wants.* This would leave us then only our domestic debt to deal with; and when it is considered that all that is asked of our people, and all that the Government is called upon to pay for, is simply their surplus productions, and their services in transportation and mechanical and other labor, who can doubt the ability of the people to bear the burden? If they give all that is asked without compensation, they would give at best no more than their surplus, and would be no poorer for the gift. How then can their condition be made worse by receiving the money and the bonds of the Government in place of receiving nothing?

I hope, my dear Sir, that you may agree with me in the opinions and sentiments I have expressed, and may join with me in the effort to give a new and generous impulse to the public sentiment upon this great topic of our national affairs. I do not think that planters and farmers should alone be called upon to declare in favor of lower prices; manufacturers, railroad companies, and every great interest of the country, should contribute to this reform. Let us content ourselves with more moderate prices, and keep down the public debt, and not by extorting the highest prices, swell the public burden and disturb our confidence in the virtue and the resources of the Government.

I remain, dear Sir, yours, with great respect,
G. A. TRENHOLM.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE NOMINATION OF M'CLELLAN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 3.

The nomination of George B. McClellan, by the Democratic Convention at Chicago, uniting upon him both the peace and war sections of that party, opens quite a new act of the grand drama which occupies the stage of this continent. The very first thing which is now to be determined is whether Lincoln and Seward, with their powerful and compact party in full possession of the Government, will stand quietly by and suffer the power to be wrested from their hands by an ordinary presidential election in November. Their mission is not yet accomplished—*Lincoln is not yet acknowledged President of the whole of those "United States" of which he was elected Chief Magistrate.* His term, therefore, is not yet over—it has not begun to run. He and his ministers have already several times, and in several forms intimated that there can be no constitutional election of a President of the United States again until it shall be concurred in by the whole body of States, and until after he shall have enjoyed his own; you might as well have stolen from him his flatboat on the Ohio, and put it openly up at auction. Besides, the mighty achievement which he says God raised him up and "drafted him into that apex" expressly to accomplish—no less than redeeming a whole continent and saving the last hope of free government for the human species, is not yet accomplished; and the hosts of champions of human freedom that surrounds him have not yet extracted the "last dollar" from the treasury. He is ready and willing to finish his glorious mission; his multitudes of bold army contractors are still willing to save their country; he has an army of half a million at his orders, and Generals to lead it, on whom he and the human species can depend. Is it to be supposed that he will now permit a disgraced officer, one whom he has not found worthy even to lead a corps in that army, to be set up by a faction, to be quietly elected, to hurl him, him the Emperor of thirty-six States, from his throne, in the very midst of his momentous labors, in the very moment when the backbone of the "rebellion" is as it were broken, and the Re-United States are on the very point of dazzling all creation with open effulgence before unknown, and throw all again into confusion and chaos, blast the hopes of prosperity, and inflict cruel disappointment and dismay on two hemispheres? It is not to be thought of. Lincoln must make a *coup d'etat*; there is a precedent for it in Europe (for we know the Yankee nation would do nothing without a precedent in Europe,) in the French *coup d'etat* of 2d December.

The moment those Chicago Democrats promulgate their "platform," why not arrest McClellan and the other ringleaders of Chicago, together with leading Democrats throughout the country, all simultaneously, thrust them into the deepest dungeons of Fort Warren, and, at the same instant, make some salutary slaughters under pretense of supposing riot and sedition in various towns of the northwest?

This would "strike terror," a great point gained, and show that he is a man not to be trifled with. It is hard to say how this method would answer; but there are men close to the ear of Lincoln who are quite capable of advising him to make a copy only bigger and bloodier, of the famous *coup* of Louis Napoleon.

If he will not or cannot come up to this mark, then we presume that he is lost; the Republican Emperor and his shoddy Court and nobility go out—a Democratic Emperor and a newer new *noblesse* of Democratic shoddy come in. If so, how will it affect us? The platform of Chicago is not known; and, seeing that Peace Democrats and War Democrats have compromised on McClellan, the said platform is half peace and half war; it floats between peace and war, being constructed in such a way as to drift to either side, and settle down next March in a war or peace policy as circumstances may require. Armistice will certainly be a feature in the new policy; armistice with a view to negotiation. And now, supposing that armistice to be accepted, it must be admitted that the situation would be regarded by many good Confederates as more perilous to our independence than Lincoln's war to the knife; for those "negotiations" will not necessarily be confined, as they ought to be, to the Confederate Government; they may address themselves severally, perhaps unofficially, to State Legislatures; they may wind their way through every ramification of society, by commercial transactions and private intercourse; may approach influential individuals in the shape of promises of political support—nay, of hard money; in every conceivable manner, that season of armistice would be used to create here a Union party once more. The effort would fail, yet it might distract and divide, and introduce troublesome discord, where now there is a good practical unanimity. There can be no doubt that should Lincoln permit an election—and should McClellan be the new President—and should he offer an armistice for negotiation—even though it should be a real, genuine cessation of hostilities by sea and land, the cause of Confederate independence would then begin to have a new kind of perils to encounter, and would have to meet them by a new effort of public virtue more heroic than military achievement itself. And, after all, be it remembered that, if such an armistice is proposed, it is accompanied by an implied threat. This is the very feature which gave McClellan precedence over all competitors—that he is a General and a young Napoleon, and is supposed to know how the war can at any time be brought to a successful issue, if Lincoln would but let him have his own way. We are about to be asked, then, to negotiate under the Damocles sword; they dare to hold up before us *in terrorem* the hero of Harrison's Landing as a warning that if, after all promised blandishments and constitutional guarantees, and we still hold out against the "Union of our fathers," that young Napoleon will be reluctantly compelled to exterminate us at last.

But perhaps these speculations are premature. The ides of November have not come. Lincoln is still Emperor. No armistice has yet been even proposed, and it will be time enough to think of guarding against blandishments and blarney when we shall have effectually repelled horse, foot and artillery.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Sept. 3.

The contest which now commences will be brief, but it will be violent. Two months will close it, and will decide which shall rule, Lincoln or McClellan. Perhaps there are no two public men in the United States separated by a greater animosity than exists between Lincoln, McClellan and their respective positions. There is probably no one by whom Lincoln would not prefer to be beaten. This will add venom to the rivalry. We suppose McClellan will at once resign his commission in the army. He would, indeed, have precedent in retaining his place. Gens. Taylor and Scott both ran a Presidential race without leaving the army. But McClellan would be differently situated. It would be indelicate in him to owe anything to the forbearance of his rival; it would be unsafe to leave himself in the power of his enemy. Lincoln is depraved enough to treat him as David did Uriah, and make him perish in the battle front.

The eight weeks of canvass will be filled with excitement. The draft, which is to commence next Monday—the war news, the political gatherings, the mass meetings, the speeches, the State elections, the arrest of editors and speakers—possibly the arrest of McClellan himself, in imitation of his master-stroke in arresting the Maryland Legislators, during the days that he served Lincoln—all these will crowd the canvass with scenes of passion, perhaps of uproar and blood. There is no knowing into what it may drift ere the ides of November. We think it will result in McClellan's election.

VIEWS OF A SECESSION SENATOR.

PEACE—IMPORTANCE OF ATLANTA.

Senator Semmes, of Louisiana, delivered a speech at Jackson, Miss., on the 15th ult., on the state of the country, a sketch of which is furnished by a correspondent of the *Clarion*. After some remarks upon the situation in general, the finances, &c., the speaker now came to the most important portion of his address, and that was, as to the prospect of peace; and, *so great was the anxiety of the audience upon the subject that there was an involuntary move nearer to him as quick as the word peace was mentioned, and breathless anxiety prevailed throughout to catch every word.* He commenced by frankly confessing to the people that the Confederate authorities had abandoned all hopes of any assistance from the governments of Europe, or through the occupation of Mexico by the French. *Our hopes for an early peace were dependent entirely on the success of the Democratic Party at the North in the approaching Presidential election.* The whole population of the North, the rich as well as the poor, were now called to face the war with all its horrors; and he believed *that they would not submit to the draft ordered for the 5th of September next; that they would resist by force of arms first; that the Peace Party would continue to grow and be successful in the approaching canvass.*

President Lincoln had already taken alarm at the clamor of the people of the North for peace, and their condemnation of his course for refusing to treat with Messrs. Clay, Holcombe and Sanders, and the consequent disaster he had brought upon his prospects for reelection, and it was actually he who sent Messrs. Jaques and Kirke to Richmond, to obtain President Davis' declaration that our Government would not treat with the enemy except upon the basis of the recognition of our independence. Such had been heralded to the North by Mr. Lincoln's agents, who, at the same time, however, acknowledged that President Davis informed them that we were not fighting for the institution of Slavery, but for our rights as sovereign States, and the inalienable right of self-government. The honorable speaker dwelt at length upon these points; said he did not desire to excite any undue expectations or alarm, *that everything depended upon Sherman being routed from Atlanta. That Richmond was safe, and Atlanta would be the great battle-field of this war.* Everything indicated that the enemy were concentrating all their available forces there, *our Government was doing the same. Mississippi would have to take care of herself for the present, for the fall of Atlanta would establish a Trans-Chattahoochee Department, cut us off from Richmond, and entail upon us the same difficulties which now existed with regard to the Trans-Mississippi Department; it would enable Lincoln to enforce his draft upon the 5th of September next; secure the reelection of that black-hearted monster, and prolong the war to an indefinite period of time.* He, however, hoped for the better; he believed he could see a glimmer of peace in the distance; in fact, he felt fully convinced of it himself, but he repeated again, that everything depended upon the rout or retreat of Sherman and the success of the Peace party at the North. He advised every one to come to the rescue, and all would be well.

PEACE! PEACE! PEACE!

From the Examiner, Sept. 3.

If we would have peace we must conquer it, and we may conquer it speedily if we but perform our duties at this juncture as well as we have discharged them hitherto. Grant and Sherman can hold out but a very little longer, if the absentees from the armies of Lee and Hood will at once return to their posts. And Early will continue to hold the Lower Valley, the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad and the Potomac Canal, if he be supported as he should be by the Secessionists of that section and the portion of Maryland that adjoins it.

A few thousand men now, added to each of our three principal armies, might, and almost certainly would, enable us to bring this campaign to a speedy and glorious conclusion; to defeat, if not overwhelm, the armies of Grant and Sherman; to hold the Valley, and to threaten, if not invade, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Fifteen or twenty thousand men, equally distributed between these great armies, just now, would avail more than a hundred thousand added to them next Spring. The draft at the North is about to begin, and if we evince increased strength and resolution, and thereby convince the masses at the North that to be drafted is to meet eventual death, or ruin to themselves and those dependent on them, we may expect such armed resistance to the draft as will render it operative for any efficient purpose.

But if we relax our exertions, if many of us absent ourselves from the army who should be in it, or if we generally fail to encourage enlistments, to denounce and inform against deserters, and to point out to the enrolling officers all the individuals of that numerous class who are daily attaining the age of eighteen, we may, by such neglect and indifference, secure the safe retreat of Grant and Sherman, and once more see the Valley successfully invaded. Every soldier, every aged and infirm man, every minister of the Gospel, and every woman, should now keep ward and watch, detect, shame and expose the laggards and deserters, and encourage those who stand to their posts, who are returning to the ranks, or who, just coming of age, are cheerfully buckling on their armor to rally to the standard of their country. Now is the time to conquer peace; just as the enemy's veterans go out of service, and before his raw recruits (if he can get recruits) are drilled into soldiership.

Let us not remit our exertions because the enemy seems much exhausted, and the prospects of peace improving. That exhaustion will speedily disappear, and he will prepare for the new and mightier effort, if dampened zeal and diminished numbers on our part give him room to still hope for conquest. The prospects of peace and independence, now so promising and bright, will fade away and vanish if the ranks of our armies be thinned by desertions, by the indifference and neglect of our home-keeping people, or the careless and inefficient discharge of their duties by our enrolling officers.

Our independence achieved, and this war, in its conduct and in its results, will be, on our part, the most glorious recorded in history. Every man will hereafter be proud to tell his friends and neighbors, his children and his grandchildren, that he took active part in it, incurring all its perils, and enduring all its hardships as they came in his way, without flinching or repining. Indeed, every man will have just cause to be proud that he was a true and faithful Confederate soldier in the war of 1861. On the other hand, how the blush of shame will mantle the cheek of him who has shirked his duty and kept out of the ranks, when asked by his children or his grandchildren, "Where were you, father, and what battles did you fight in the great war for Confederate independence?"

It may be an easy thing now for many hale and hearty men to keep out of the army; an easy thing now, but a hard thing to be borne hereafter. Hard for one's self to bear through a long life, perhaps of disgrace, of penitence, shame and remorse. Hard to bear the disgrace ourselves, still harder to feel and know that the sneer of contempt and the finger of scorn will, for our neglect of patriotic duty, be pointed at our children and our children's children. Better, far better, fill a patriot's grave, and leave an honest fame and honorable poverty as the only heritage to our family, than bequeath to them millions acquired by speculation and extortion in the midst of this war, in which we took no part.

Now is the time, and probably a time that will not last long, for every one capable of bearing arms, and who has not yet entered the army, to join its ranks and win the proud distinction of having been a Confederate soldier in the war of 1861. Considerations of patriotism, as well as of selfishness, point to this course of conduct as the line of duty.

THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 3.

There was nothing done at Petersburgh yesterday, not even the late customary shelling.

FROM ATLANTA.

The report of a battle at Atlanta on the 31st ult. was received here yesterday. The report was that Gens. Stephen D. Lee and Cleburne, with Hardee's corps, attacked the enemy, and took their intrenchments, but the enemy being reinforced, the ground was only partially held, and night closed with no decisive results; that the battle was renewed the next day, result unknown, and that in the first day's fight Gens. Patton, Anderson and Cummings were wounded. This is all very circumstantial, but seeing that the War Department are unadvised of any such battle, we, for the present, withhold our belief.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Six hundred Confederate officers, who are to be placed under our fire on Morris Island, have arrived at Hilton Head. We have the same number of Yankee officers in Charleston, but not yet placed in a position exposed to the Yankee fire.

The steamer *Mary Bowe*, in attempting to run in from Bermuda, Wednesday night, ran over a wreck off Long Island and sunk instantly. The passengers and crew escaped, and have arrived at Charleston.

RETALIATION.

A delicious piece of retaliation was visited upon the Yankees on our lines day before yesterday. It seems that on a considerable portion of our lines in front of Petersburgh there had existed a tacit truce for several days, during which the Yankees, without fear of disturbance, strolled and loafed in large numbers in front of their works. Our men received orders not to interfere with them unless Petersburgh was again shelled, but in that case to open upon them, without notice, the most destructive possible fire. Thursday morning the Yankees were out in great numbers, enjoying the fine weather and the early morning air. For half an hour the Yankee batteries had been playing upon the town, knocking private houses to pieces and endangering the lives of non-combatants, but the Yankee strollers gave the matter no attention, not then believing that it could concern them in any way.

Suddenly a tremendous volley of musketry was poured into them from our works, throwing them into a panic, and causing them to scamper back into their trenches like so many startled rats. The best of it was that they left about two hundred of their number lying dead or wounded on their recent promenade. When the shelling of the city had ceased, and quiet had been restored along the lines, it was explained to the Yankees that they had been fired into because of the barbarous conduct of their Generals in bombarding the private residences of Petersburgh.

THE BATTLE OF REAMS'.

It is not too late to say a word or two about the battle of Reams' Station, especially as the recently published report of Hancock has revived the subject.

We have previously stated that a heavy Yankee force of cavalry and infantry, sent out by Grant to succor the Wilson raiders, stopped at Reams', and intrenched the position. On the evening of the 25th instant a portion of Hancock's corps held this position while the rest were engaged in destroying the Weldon Railroad towards Stony Creek. Gen. Hampton attacked the working parties three miles south of Reams', and drove them to that point.

About 5 o'clock a division of Hill's corps attacked the enemy's works at Reams' unsuccessfully. Half an hour later Pegram, with eighteen guns, having shaken the enemy's left by a terrific connonade of fifteen minutes' duration, Heth attacked at that point, the dismounted cavalry going into the action on his right. Rosser's, Barringer's and Chambliss' brigades, the latter commanded by Col. J. Lucius Davis, were in the action, Young's and Butler's brigades being in reserve. We drove the enemy out of the position, which we still hold. The fruits of the victory are enumerated in Gen. Hill's official report, published yesterday.

Our men say that so far from the battle "resembling Spottsylvania in its character," as reported by Hancock, they never knew the Yankees to fight with so little spirit.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus worth the last dollar a lady has in her purse? Because it is better to be dollarless with it than dolorous for the want of it.

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As the Flowers from which Phalon's ExTRACT NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS is produced only open in the night, it is quite natural that it should be the star perfume of the day.

"The Human Face Divine."—What of the features? A long nose, a short nose, a blunt nose, or a sharp nose. What does it indicate? Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes; auburn hair, brown hair, black hair, red hair, cheeks, chins, lips with dimples in them; what do they signify? See September No. *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, only 20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething. Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble; one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
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Volunteers for the Army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small-pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 744 B'dway, N.Y.; 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

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MARRIED.

Arnoux—Dudley.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, by the Rector, Edward Francis Arnoux, M. D., and Eliza Anne, second daughter of Mr. Henry Dudley, architect.

Cooke—Waters.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, by Rev. Thos. Hastings, at the residence of the bride's parents, Harry C. Cooke and Hattie R. Waters, both of this City.

Draper—Vandervoort.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, by Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, Henry Draper and Gertrude A., daughter of J. B. Vandervoort, Esq., all of this City.

Koester—Diederichs.—On Monday, Aug. 15, at Uetersen, Holstein, by Rev. E. Brocker, Louis H. Koester, of Cette, France, and Sarah Adeline, daughter of the late Francis Diederichs, of Jersey City.

Tomlins—West.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, at Grace Church, Jersey City, by Rev. Spencer Rice, Morton C. Tomlins and Maria E. West, all of Jersey City.

DIED.

Aspinwall.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, John M. Aspinwall.

The funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church in Newtown, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation.

Austin.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at Lake Mahopac, by drowning, Henry Price, only son of George W. and Elmira D. Austin, and grandson of Jonathan Dean, of Red Mills, Putnam County, N. Y., in the 7th year of his age.

Bone.—At his residence, in Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 6, Cornelius Bone, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, &c., in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday next, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

Campbell.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, Miss Eliza Campbell, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 51 West 26th-st.

Carpenter.—At her father's residence, Chatham, Mass., on Thursday, Sept. 1, Georgie, youngest daughter of Dr. E. W. and Mary H. Carpenter, aged 20 years, 5 months and 17 days.

At the same place, on Sunday, Sept. 4, Edwin Carpenter, only child of Edwin F. and Ella C. Knowlton, of Brooklyn, L. I., and grandson of Wm. Knowlton, Esq., of Upton, aged 1 year, 6 months and 20 days.

Their remains were deposited in the family vault Sept. 4.

Covel.—On Monday, Sept. 5, Fannie Wiswall, third daughter of Wm. E. and Addie A. Covel, aged 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 92 Jane-st., at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

Cook.—At Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., Rev. Russell S. Cook, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the clergy, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 7, at 11 o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Ganse,) in West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Doyle.—At Graniteville, S. I., on Monday, Sept. 5, John E. Doyle, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Alfred Mesereau, Graniteville, S. I., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock. Friends wishing to attend can leave by the Staten Island boat, from Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 9:15 A. M.

Dater.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 6, Caroline E. Dater, widow of the late Philip Dater, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 211 Madison-av., on Friday, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Fry.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, of consumption, Sophia Amelia, wife of Wm. H. Fry, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 246 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Godfrey.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, of consumption, Henry Evan Godfrey, aged 27 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M. Thursday, Sept. 8, from No. 200 Prince-st.

Keyser.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, Harriette W. Dixon, wife of John Keyser.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Landry.—On Monday, Sept. 5, at 11½ A. M., Francis Landry, native of Switzerland, aged 42 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 693 Broadway, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

Sanders.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Major Reed Sanders, son of George N. Sanders, and grandson of the late Commodore Reed, U. S. N.

Funeral from Grace Church to-day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Swan.—At Rose Hill Farm, near Geneva, on Friday, Sept. 2, Otis Dwight Swan, youngest child of Robert J. and Margaret A. Swan, aged 5 years, 4 months and 12 days.

White.—On Monday, Sept. 5, after a short illness, Harriet White, sister of the late Augustus Van Courtlandt, of Yonkers.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sisters, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock. Hudson River cars leave New-York at 11:30, and return at 3 o'clock.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
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Approved and used by prominent Physicians and Chemists. Ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing bear witness of its virtues. It restores gray or faded hair to its original color, stops its falling out, prevents dandruff irritation or itching, and keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric; keeps the hair soft and glossy, and causes it to remain in any desired position. No other dressing is required. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
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Our Fall styles of garments are now ready.
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U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

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But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

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The above two books are going to create a sensation, and will have a very large sale.

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THREE NEW BOOKS TO-DAY.

THE ALABAMA AND SUMTER.

The cruise of these two famous Confederate vessels, from the private journals, &c., of Capt. Semmes and his officers. This work is printed from the advance proof-sheets of the London edition, and is of the most intense interest, presenting a vivid and picturesque history of the entire career of these two famous Confederate vessels. Two vols. in one, 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $3.

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An intense and passionate love story, in the Jane Eyre style. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $1 50.

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Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

MEETING OF OFFICERS OF VESSELS.—The members of the Mates' Association, and all officers of vessels in port, are respectfully invited to attend a special meeting to be held at W. F. Bush's Hotel, No. 227 South-st., on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., at 8 P. M., as business of great importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the
PRESIDENT.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER of every description.
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IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
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From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," is not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homœopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the [illegible] exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Celebrated specialists and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though without his solicitation. Let him that hath ears, hear!

From the [illegible]

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and [illegible]

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the results either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by some particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened, and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other parts, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis, [illegible] mits, is the term we believe, [illegible] affected as we were, [illegible] Having obtained the desired relief, we take great pleasure to [illegible] our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse [illegible] of their eyes. It is said that Providence [illegible] antidote for every bane. It is certain that [illegible], in these times, subject to severe [illegible]. Let us be thankful, then, [illegible] the tendencies which [illegible] progress of science [illegible] in advance of [illegible]

OFFICE NO. 815 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss H. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,

will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,

(Christian Brothers,)

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW-YORK.

Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

The terms, per season of 10 months, are $300; payment of half season of 5 months in advance.

For particulars, see catalogue.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,

Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.

Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK

will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,

No. 7 East 27th-st.

Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,

PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.

The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 962 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 164 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 18th of September.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.

E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.

A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,

Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, FOR Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD. The Department of Modern Languages under that of Mr. A. BERNARD.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL commence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 768 Broadway.

DR. DULON'S GERMAN-AMERICAN INstitute, No. 1 West 26th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864. Announcements to be made at No. 44 West 26th-st. A few boarding pupils will be received. Full particulars to be had by reference to the programme.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, JR., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH-Moore-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

BOYS ARE PREPARED QUICKLY AND practically for business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. They are trained into healthy, manly business habits; become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School for Young Ladies, at No 62 East 38th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day Sch for young ladies, at No. 11 West 36th-st., on the 24th i

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,183 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES HUBBARD WILL REOPEN their School No. 823 4th-av., Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MAPLE HALL

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Jamaica, L. I.

P. A. ANDREWS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,

No. 59 West 14th-st.,

will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,

No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Open Sept. 12.

THE MISSES HOWLAND

will reopen their School and Classes for Young Ladies, No. 22 EAST 35TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

C. H. RIVERS'

Dancing Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

Send for a circular.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AFFORDS the very best advantages for a Classical, Scientific, Commercial, and Musical Education, French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen Instructors. Term opens Sept. 17. A slight advance in board during the present high prices. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE.—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 120 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.

Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TEACHERS, PUPILS AND CORRESPONDENTS WANTED—To advance Educational interests throughout the country. *Principals, Trustees and Parents* introduced to accomplished *Teachers. Pupils* received for Schools and Seminaries. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST-50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A FEW CHILdren to teach at their houses one or two hours each day, in the English and French branches; the best of references given. A note addressed to TEACHER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office, will receive prompt attention.

PRIVATE TUITION.—PRIVATE INSTRUCtion in Ancient and Modern languages and mathematics, by an experienced graduate, at his own or the residence of his pupils. Address GRADUATE, No. 5 Bond-st.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and R. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. The classes will commence on Sept. 12. Boarders are admitted after the 5th. Circulars No. 57 Cedar-st., Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

GREENWICH, CONN.—THE FALL TERM OF the Greenwich Institute, an English and classical school for boys under 14 years of age, will begin Sept. 13. Military drill practiced. For circulars, apply to HARRY PECK, Principal.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

BROOKLYN.—MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., will commence its fourth annual session Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will reopen on the 15th of September, at No. 53 West 23d-st., two doors from Broadway.

ISTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.

Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 21. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A PUPIL of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a school or family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

A FRENCH LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG experience in teaching the French language, history, geography, arithmetic, vocal music and the piano, desires to give lessons in schools or private families; the best references can be given. Address Mme. DE FRIEUDEUTHAL, Post-office, Station D, New-York City.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A LADY OF first-class ability and large experience, whose scheme embraces, in addition to the solid branches of education, a full course of Belles Letters Literature in several languages, with especial attention to composition and elegance of style, is open to a morning engagement. Address Mrs. F., care of Mr. Christern, 763 Broadway.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, Latin and Music, desires the position of resident governess in a family. References exchanged. Address, INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,504, New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF DARTMOUTH College desires a situation to teach the classics, mathematics or higher English branch, in a high school or academy. Address, stating where an interview can be had, ALPHA, Box No. 145 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY—AN EPISCOpalian, accustomed to teach the usual branches of a lady's education—a situation as governess in a family or school. Address A. M. M., Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as morning teacher in a family of young children; English branches and only rudimental music. Address Box No. 4,436 Post-office.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 50th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, with one acre of ground and stable, in Poughkeepsie. The house is built of brick, size 34x44, with front piazza 12x44, and extension 20x30, with gas, water-closet, bath, tank, range and heater, and has just been papered and painted and put in thorough repair. The carpets are new, velvet and Brussels, and furniture but very slightly worn. The grounds are well stocked with the choicest fruit trees, and in full bearing. Price $21,000 cash. For photographic view and particulars apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON the banks of the Hudson, a short distance south and in sight of the depot at Tarrytown, a BRICK HOUSE, with furnace, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and every city convenience. Lawn, garden and ornamental grounds well stocked; about five acres immediately upon the river bank. The situation and prospect unsurpassed; one of the very few places of its class for sale in this choice neighborhood, together with Furniture, Horses, Carriages, and everything ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

A FIRST-CLASS AND MOST DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the Valley of Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., containing 121 acres, more than half alluvial flats. It is one of the best grain and dairy farms in that region; it has a deep, unfailing soil, is easily cultivated; has a picturesque and healthful location; is two miles from the railway depot and the village, and is but nine hours from this City. $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage at seven per cent. Price, $8,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

15 NEW HOUSES FOR SALE—ON CUTting's Hill, East 41st-st.; as high ground as Murray Hill, overlooking the East River as Brooklyn Heights; three-story, basement and cellar; 16x100 feet; brick and brown stone, high stoops, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Price $6,000. Terms easy. Opposite side, a row of brown-stone houses, 20x100 feet. Price $8,000. C. O. BILLINGS, on the premises. J. W. STEVENS, No. 30 Pine-st., 1 to 2.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT WOODside, L. I., 3 miles from Hunter's Point Ferry, containing about 3½ acres of land, with a good three-story and cellar frame house, filled in with brick, with extension size of main building 40x36, extension 16x20, all necessary out-buildings, plenty of fruit, &c. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN 23D-ST.—AN ELEGANT first-class extra wide house, with extra deep lot and stable privilege; for sale with furniture, and immediat possession. Price $50,000; $15,000 of the purchase money would be taken in a good farm or vacant lots. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP first class brick house and lot No. 21 Abingdon-square, replete with every modern convenience; was built for and formerly occupied by William Hurry, Esq. For permits to see the premises, apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 145 West 42d-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front French roof houses—design, material and finish of the best kind—near the Central Park, on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN MOUNT VERNON, ¾ HOUR'S ride via New-Haven Railroad, a first-class house, containing 12 rooms; has furnace, range, gas and water; good cellars, garret and outhouses; grounds beautifully laid out with shrubbery and evergreens. Apply to JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., JUST east of 5th-av., a first-class four-story brown stone house, 25x65 feet, and in complete order throughout; lot 25x98.9; immediate possession can be given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FRIENDS who desire to locate together in a pleasant village, convenient to New-York, for a present, home, or investment. Four fine residences, with from 8 to 16 lots each, tastefully laid out, for sale, averaging from $5,500 to $8,500. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, at Mount Vernon, this week.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN the vicinity of the new building now in the course of erection for the Board of Brokers. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE, in perfect order, situated No. 18 East 32d-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to ELLIOT C. COWDIN, No. 327 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY STORE, WITH stable on rear street, on Flushing-av., near Kent-av. Rents for $240. Price $2,000.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER GROCERY. PRICE, $1,800. Hardware store sells $15,000 on a $6,000 capital. Coffee business of an old wholesale stand below Fulton-st.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO NEW first-class brown-stone front houses Nos. 24 and 26 West 29th-st. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot on Lexington-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in elegant order; also, the furniture; possession Nov. 1. For particulars and permits apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 22D-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV., AN extra large and superior house, with stable privileges; other property would be taken in part payment. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, ON Hackensack Railroad, 30 minutes from Jersey City; good land, adapted for fruits, and will be divided, if desired. Inquire of WEEKES, 32 John-st., Room No. 7.

FOR SALE IN EAST NEW-YORK—A brick cottage and garden, seven lots. Inquire at No. 32 John-st., Room No. 7, of WAKES, Engraver.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, to gentlemen only, at No. 43 Greenwich-av.; house has all modern improvements; no children; references exchanged. Call after 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR sale, near Union-square, four-stories, full size, modern, in good order, and well furnished; rent to private family only $2,700 from now to May 1. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.

HOFFMAN & FRESH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

WELLS ON OIL CREEK, PENNSYLVANIA.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, New-York.
JAMES N. LAWTON, New-York.
SIDNEY CORNELL, New-York.
JOHN H. COLEMAN, Oil City, Penn.
C. McKINLEY, Oil City, Penn.
J. J. VANDERGRIFT, Oil City, Penn.
GEORGE DAVIS, New-York.
President, MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Secretary, H. B. HENSON.
Treasurer, WALTER E. LAWTON.
Superintendents, McKINLEY BROTHERS.
OFFICE, NO. 81 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

MEYLERT & CO.,

No. 6 Wall-st.,

BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

AMERICAN EMIGRANT COMPANY.

Office, No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

Chartered for the purpose of procuring and assisting emigrants from foreign countries to settle in the United States.

Incorporated with a

CAPITAL OF.......................................$1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................................540,000

PRESIDENT:
A. G. HAMMOND, President Exchange Bank, Hartford, Conn.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
FRAS. GILLETTE, late Senator in Congress from Conn.

TREASURER:
JOHN HOOKER, office No. 9 Hill's Block, Hart'f'd, Conn.

SECRETARY:
S. P. LYMAN..................No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKERS:
BANK OF NEW-YORK.....No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
EXCHANGE BANK........................Hartford, Conn.

GENERAL AGENT FOR EMIGRATION:
JNO. WILLIAMS, office No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

The object of this company is to import laborers, especially skilled laborers, from Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, for the manufacturers, railroad companies, and other employers of labor in America. To accomplish this, it has established extensive agencies through those countries, and undertakes to hire men in their native home and safely to transfer them to their employers here. A system so complete has been put in operation here that miners, mechanics (including workers in iron and steel of every class), weavers, and agricultural, railroad and other laborers, can now be procured without much delay, in any numbers, and at a reasonable cost.

Letters of inquiry from employers of labor should be addressed to

JOHN WILLIAMS,
General Emigration Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CROSBY & NICHOLS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be adjusted by William Crosby, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement.

WILLIAM CROSBY.
HENRY P. NICHOLS.

BOSTON, Aug. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership under the firm of CROSBY & AINSWORTH, will continue the business of publishing formerly conducted by CROSBY & NICHOLS, and also the business of the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT of the late firm.

Having purchased all the Stock and Stereotype Plates of their well known and valuable SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS and JUVENILE BOOKS, they will continue their publication, and respectfully solicit orders from the Trade.

WILLIAM CROSBY.
JOSEPH F. AINSWORTH.

BOSTON, Sept. 1, 1864.

CROSBY & AINSWORTH,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND STATIONERS,
Successors to CROSBY & NICHOLS, in the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, at the Old Stand,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

ORDERS FROM THE TRADE
For anything in their line respectfully solicited.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The advertisement of the dissolution of copartnership of PENTZ & GOIN, as announced in the *Journal of Commerce* of this date, was unauthorized by the undersigned. The connection of JOHN W. GOIN, however, ceased with our new firm on the 1st of January, 1864.

New-York, Sept. 5, 1864.

PENTZ & CO., No. 39 Burling-slip.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as publishers and proprietors of the SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL, under the firm name of A. M. STEWART, is this day dissolved, by the withdrawal of John Stewart.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

JOHN STEWART.
A. M. STEWART.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S *Illustrated Monthly* and Mme. Demorest's *Mirror of Fashions*, now ready. Dealers supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States.

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,

two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent.; convert the 7.30s into the 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,

NO. 650 BROADWAY,

Near Bleecker-st.,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.

J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7 3-10 Loan.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1883.

BOSTON CITY 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1878.

Principal and interest payable in gold.

For sale by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this company, held this day, WILLIAM DARROW was appointed Secretary, in place of John A. Stewart, resigned.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West.

E. AIKEN, President.

E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,

No. 38 Wall-st.,

will receive subscriptions to the new

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

THE McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1864.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND, No. 1.—The Trustees of the McKINLEY OIL COMPANY, have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. (out of the net earnings of the company, for the month of August,) payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to Shareholders of Record, at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, 25th August, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF PROFITS FOR THE current six months of four per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books closed on and after 27th inst., to that date.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMpany will pay on demand a quarterly dividend of Two per cent., free of Government tax, at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 237 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 68 WARREN-ST.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE Per Cent. free of Government tax, will be paid at this office on the 15th inst. The stock transfer books will be closed from the 9th until the 16th inst.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE REVENUE OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend for the month of August of Two Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 5th September. The transfer books will be closed from 1st to 5th prox., inclusive.

LEWIS M. BROWN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MAPLE SHADE OIL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the month of August, payable at this office, No. 67 Wall-st., on the 20th inst. By order.

ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY of this City have this day declared a dividend of One per cent upon their Capital of $500,000 for the month of August, payable at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on the 15th inst.

WED. W. CLARKE, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

Fine Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted; good assortment of Gauze Undershirts, which absorb the perspiration, preventing the wearer from taking cold; three and four-ply Linen Collars, rich Neck-Ties, and Scarfs; a full and complete assortment of Men's Furnishing Goods, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c. Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Hdkfs. Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	3,165	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse	Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw	Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace	Saturday, Oct. 22.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California.
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S,
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agt., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Sept 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Sept. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship
COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship OCEAN QUEEN will succeed the COSTA RICA and will sail Sept. 22.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICA,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander,
will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.

The NORTH AMERICA is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
PASSAGE, FIRST-CLASS........$80
The U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, E. G. COOK, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th inst. A steamboat will leave the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board. The SCOTIA will sail 21st inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DASW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL ROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Warstown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.) On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, AUG. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 263, 266, 3, 459, 444, 552, 346, 387, 374, 230, 308, 167, 287, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassypoint, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS AND PACKERS.—TWO HYdraulic presses, several mahogany top tables, a Wilder's patent safe, and all the fixtures of a dry goods refinishing establishment, for sale at No. 85 Cliff-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BROWN horse, 15 hands high, long tail, six years old, warranted sound; kind in single and double harness. Inquire of WOOD GIBSON, No. 793 Broadway.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.
$10,000! TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! $10,000!
THE GREATEST MATCH OF THE SEASON!
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, at 3 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.
TWO MILES AND REPEAT, IN HARNESS.
John Lovett names bl'k g. GEN. BUTLER.
S. McLaughlin names br. s. GEO. WILKES, (late Fillingham.)

Special and exclusive arrangements have been made for this great match between these justly-renowned champions of the trotting-turf, and the thousands intending to be present may rest assured that the most ample facilities will be afforded them, not only of reaching the course, but returning from it after the race, with ease and comfort.

SPECIAL TRAINS

will leave the Hunter's Point Station of the Flushing Railroad at 11½ A. M., 1½ P. M., and the last train in season for the trot at 2½ P. M., the boat leaving James-slip one half hour previously to each train; and 34th-st. Ferry every five minutes for Hunter's Point throughout the day.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

PATERSON FALL RACES.
SEPTEMBER 13th, 14th and 15th.

No postponement on account of the weather.

FIRST DAY—Premium $200, all ages, mile heats. THE ST. LEGER, $1,000, 2¼ miles; 27 entries. Premium $600, all ages, two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—HURDLE RACE, $500, 2 miles, eight hurdles. UNDERWOOD GIFT, $200, all ages 1 mile. THE TRIAL STAKES, $500, 1½ mile; 19 entries. Premium $400, all ages, 3 miles. SELLING RACE, $300, 1¼ mile.

THIRD DAY—THE SEQUEL STAKES, $300, 2 miles; 12 entries. Premium $800, all ages, 3 mile heats. THE CONSOLATION PREMIUM, $300, all ages, 1¼ mile.

No gambling allowed on the Course, no liquor sold, and no intoxicated person admitted.

Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with cars for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.
R. B. CHISWELL, Sec'y,
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND PAINS OF all kinds are instantly cured by a new external medical agent, recently discovered by a member of the French Medical College of Paris. He will be at home every day, from 11 A. M. to 12 P. M., at No. 1 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SURE AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT in all diseases of males and females, given by Dr. GRISWOLD, No. 439 Broadway. Letters with $5 inclosed will secure medicine and directions; forwarded to any address in the United States or Canada. A practice of over thirty years.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Truste
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EUGENE J. CHESSO or CHASE, or of his heirs. When last heard from, about ten or twelve years since, was living at Spring Garden, Philadelphia. Any information of the whereabouts of himself or heirs may be addressed to ISAAC CARHART, No. 315 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, L. I., and will be greatly to their advantag

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—The corner-stone of the new Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., will be laid, with appropriate exercises, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The public is cordially invited to attend. Should the weather prove rainy, the ceremony will be postponed to the first clear day. By order of the Vestry.
STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
INAUGURAL SEASON OF GRAND OPERA,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1864.
LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR.
Also of Grover's Chestnut-st. Theatre, Philadelphia, and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.
CARL ANSCHUTZ..........CONDUCTOR.
Also Director of Operas.

The opening performance, Gounod's Grand Opera, in five acts.

FAUST,
WITH
A CAST OF GREAT STRENGTH.

The list of Artists of
THE GRAND OPERA COMPANY
will receive an immediate announcement. It comprises several new and talented artistes expressly engaged for this season from Berlin, Vienna, Hamburg and Darmstadt, by a competent agent sent to secure them, together with the entire Grand German Opera Company of last season.

The members of the
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
have been selected with the greatest care and present an array of talent and numbers
RARELY EQUALED IN THE WORLD.
THE COSTUMES have been procured in Europe at immense expense.

The Operas selected will be presented with
THE MOST SUPERB MISE EN SCENE.

The entire announcements are in preparation and will appear early in the week.

The Academy has been carefully and elaborately redecorated and ornamented during the summer, and several important improvements have been effected.

The sale of secured seats for
THE INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE, FAUST,
will commence Thursday morning at the usual places.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

The manager begs leave to inform his patrons that in consequence of its great popularity, and the many applications made for repetition of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
it will be presented
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Sept. 7, 1864,
with all its THRILLING SCENIC EFFECTS, GRAND TABLEAUX, FULL CORPS DE BALLET.
W. WHEATLEY as CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE,
supported by the following members of the company: Mrs. Farren, Miss Isabel Freeman, Mrs. Skerrett, Mr. J. Nunan, J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, G. Becks, J. Hagan, H. Danver, Mr. E. Barry, &c., &c.
Musical Conductor..........Harvey B. Dodworth
TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) third night of the engagement of
EDWIN FORREST,
who will appear as
CORIOLANUS.
Admission 75 cents; secured seats in parquet and parquet circle, $1; family circle, 30 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE CREATION.
JONES' WOOD,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

The Oratorio has been postponed to the above-named date on account of unfavorable weather.

EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA.

Two giant water lilies of the tropic zone, with leaves 18 feet in circumference, are the whole day in bloom. Can be seen for only a short time daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, at West 59th-st., corner of 8th-av., Broadway and Central Park.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
E. BALLEKE, Proprietor. H. MARTIN, Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
OPENING OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,
MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1864.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

SCOTTISH GAMES.—THE EIGHTH ANNUAL Games of the NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB, will be held at Jones' Wood, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864. Tickets 25 cents.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.
C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

DE LANEAU HOUSE, NO. 72 WEST 40th-st., fronting Reservoir Park, near 5th-av. Large and commodious suites of rooms, newly and elegantly furnished. Also, one large suite on second floor, unfurnished.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers: Issued to D. & C. Kelly—No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to R. F. Loper—No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1864.

LOST CERTIFICATE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Certificate No. 336, dated March 21, 1864, for one hundred shares, stock of the Consolidated Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, in the name of GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, is lost or mislaid, and the company have been notified to cancel the same, and duplicate applied for. Any power of attorney to negotiate or transfer the same is a forgery. G. B. SATTERLEE, 49 Exchange-pl.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1864.

STOLEN—$150 REWARD—ONE $500 U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BOND of the loan of 1881, No. 21,823. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. GUSTAVUS C. BROWN, No. 660 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSES WANTED.

Owners wishing to sell or rent their houses this Fall will please send description.
D. M. SEAMAN,
No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A year, or from Oct. 1 to April 1, 1865. It must be eligibly situated; applicant a good and careful tenant; $250 per month is offered; not too high up town—not west of 6th or east of 4th av.; parties of the first respectability. Address Box No. 3,329 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE TILL FIRST of May or June, by a lady who for several years has kept a first-class private boarding house on the Hudson; must be large and in good location. The best care will be taken of the furniture. No objection to board the proprietor. Address HUDSON, Carrier's Department, Post-office, New-York.

ROOMS WANTED—FROM OCT. 15 TO APRIL 15, parlor and two handsomely furnished bedrooms, for a family of three adults; not above second floor; between 23d and 38th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; with private table, or without, if convenient to some good restaurant; the neighborhood of the Fifth-av. Hotel preferred. State terms and address ROOMS, Box No. 1,653 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE, with possession this Fall, a large double house, or two small houses together, with two or three lots of ground, situated between 50th and 90th sts., and 4th-av. Address, with particulars, JOHN MATTHEWS, No. 437 1st-av., near 26th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE 8th-st., for six months from Nov. 1, with all modern conveniences; price not over $300 per month. Address at once E. P., Box No. 3,158 City Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE from the owner direct, a medium-sized first-class house, between 14th and 37th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address C. N., Box No. 4,060 Post-office.

TWO SPACIOUS UNFURNISHED FLOORS, in a first-class house on Madison-av., can be had by a family of high standing, wishing a private table and an exclusive, quiet home until Spring, or permanently. Address B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH VEGETABLE garden, on the Sound, within 10 miles of the City, from Oct. 1, for 1 or 2 years; must contain not less than 8 rooms. Address W. B., Station D, New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN only. Breakfast if desired. No. 34 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

WANTED—NEAR CANAL-ST., A LIGHT CLEAN room, about 25 feet square, with light power. Address RNO, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THREE PERFORMANCES EACH DAY,
IN THE LECTURE ROOM,
AT 11, 3 AND 7¾ O'CLOCK,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
HIS BEAUTIFUL WIFE,
COMMODORE NUTT,
ELFIN MINNIE WARREN,
A MARRIED COUPLE, A BACHELOR and BELLE, all four combined less in size and weight than a small sized man.
"WE SHALL NEVER SEE THEIR LIKE AGAIN."
At the 11 o'clock Morning Levee they will appear in
THE IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUME
worn on their Marriage Day, Feb. 10, 1863.
At each Levee they will perform
ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTERS, SONGS, DUETS, DANCES, &C.
The laughable piece entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
WILL BE PERFORMED EVERY AFTERNOON.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF THE GRAND PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.
JOCKO, JOCKO, JOCKO,
JOCKO, OR, JOCKO,
THE BRAZILIAN APE.
A. GOODWIN AND L. COLLINS,
DUOTERPSICHOREANCLODOPTOMISTS.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals Day and Evening.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH, GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
30,000 feet of fresh air per minute diffused through the house.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

☞ THE GREAT DRAMATIC SEASON WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
(Corner Broadway and Broome-st.)
MANAGER..........GEORGE WOOD
NO INCREASE IN THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Our great Comic Artist, JOHN E. OWENS, is now exciting a genuine and unparalleled furore by his splendid impersonations of JOHN BATTERBY, in Tom Taylor's sparkling comedy,
VICTIMS,
and of
SOLON SHINGLE, SOLON SHINGLE,
in the American Comic Drama,
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

Pronounced by the entire press of this City the greatest comic triumphs ever witnessed in New-York.

Mr. OWENS renders these famous characters
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c.; Secured Seats, 75c.; Family Circle, 25c.; Orchestra Chairs, $1.

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND WORKS OF ART, &c.,
at public auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Sept. 7, at the elegant residence
No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
ROSEWOOD AND BLACK WALNUT SUITES,
BRONZE AND ORMOLU CHANDELIERS,
MEDALLION CARPETS,
SEVRES AND DRESDEN CHINA ORNAMENTS,
PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
BROCADE AND LACE CURTAINS,
ARTISTIC BRONZE STATUARY,
OIL-PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS,
OAK EXTENSION TABLE,
BOOKCASE, ETAGERES, CENTRE TABLES,
CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER WARE,
SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, TABLE LINEN,
ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE,
Louis XIV. style.

The sale comprises some of the richest and most elaborately carved parlor furniture ever offered at public auction, and to be sold without any reserve. An examination will well repay intending buyers.

Parlors contain three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon, blue and gold, and orange colored brocatel and satin; rosewood etageres, splendid and costly parlor ornaments, rich vases, &c.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
Stool and Cover,
an elegant instrument, with round corners, beautifully carved legs and case, all modern improvements.

Also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood, Turkish and easy chairs, in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved; velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

Chamber suites in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, wash stands, sofa beds in fine haircloth; ten pure hair mattresses, from forty to fifty pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.

Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine oak extension dining table, oak arm chairs, silver ware, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, &c., with heavy cut and engraved glass ware, of every description.

Cartmen in attendance to cart, pack, or ship goods for purchasers.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

AUCTION SALE AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

By order of Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, United Sates Navy, Commandant of the New-York Navy-Yard, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, at said yard, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock M.:

500 barrels spirits turpentine.
10,000 pounds of canvas shippings.
A lot of scrap leather.
1 small engine.
1 horizontal boiler.
4 upright boilers.
A lot of scrap pattern lumber.
A lot of hard coal cinders.
1 lot of iron boats.
Several condemned wood boats.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at time of sale, and ten days will be allowed to remove the goods from the yard, and if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government. All payments to be made in Government currency, and before the goods are removed from the yard.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
United States Navy Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, August, 1864.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.

BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:

100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,600 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
12,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.

At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

J. E. BALSEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
BY H. J. JORDAN & CO.
UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 5TH-AV., CORNER 40TH-ST.,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, 1864, at 2 P. M. precisely, a desirable catalogue of horses, carriages, buggies, harness, saddles, &c., &c., now on view. Catalogues ready morning of sale. Cash advances when desired.
H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, PHILADELPHIA.—Peremptory sale at Philadelphia Exchange, Sept. 13, 1864, of a tract of 539 acres Anthracite Coal land, on the Mine Hill Railway, Schuylkill County, Penn. For Maps, &c., apply to LATHROP & WAINWRIGHT, No. 43 Wall-st., N. Y.

T. R. HINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 17, East River,
186 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,383 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo of bark *Jasper*, from Palermo.

D. W. IVES & Co., Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 549 Broadway.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Sept. 8, at 11 o'clock, Chinese and Japanese goods, sea-shells, corals, &c. This rare and valuable collection will be on exhibition this day and evening.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL—INCE HALL HAND-PICKED Cannel, for sale by W. L. NORTHAM, 318 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS

HELLER'S HELLER'S
SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY,
Will reopen for the Fall and Winter season on
THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 8.
Redecorated, recarpeted and reseated, the orchestra being converted into an
ALPINE GARDEN OF THE GENII.
Replete with the floral beauty, flowing cascades and fantastic rock scenery.
ROBERT HELLER
in commencing his new season will inaugurate it on Thursday next, by the introduction of
SOME EXTRAORDINARY SPECIALTIES.
Prominent among which will be
TEN ANIMATED ANTHROPOGLOSSI;
OR,
HELLER'S WOOD-(EN) MINSTRELS,
AND
THE GOBLIN DRUM,
SIX NEW ILLUSIONS,
TWO NEW PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.
Admission—Orchestra Stalls, (reserved without extra charge,) $1; Parquet, 50 cents; Gallery, 30 cents.
Box office open for securing seats from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Orchestra stalls may be reserved three days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager..........J. H. Selwyn.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
THIS EVENING, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1864,
will be repeated the comic drama in three acts, entitled
MIRIAM'S CRIME,
in which Miss Irving, Miss Amilia Harris, Messrs. J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringold, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., and W. Holston, from the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, will appear.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will make her second appearance this season, as the
COUNTESS DE L'ESPALIER,
in the elegant comedietta, entitled
THE COMICAL COUNTESS.
Chevalier, Mr. J.K. Mortimer; Baron, M. J.H. Stoddart.
Doors open at 7⅛; performance commence at 7:45.
Dress circle and parquette, 75 cents; balcony chairs and reserved seats, $1; orchestra chairs, $1 50; family circle, 30 cents; private boxes, $5, $8, and $10 each.
In active preparation an entirely new dramatisation of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,
expressly for this theatre, by a gentleman of New-York.

WINTER GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the unbounded enthusiasm and delight with which
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
is nightly received by crowded and brilliant audiences, in his wondrous comic personation of
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in Sterling Coyne's charming comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
he will repeat that character TO-NIGHT, being the
TWENTIETH NIGHT,
of its performance, and every night until further notice.
To render the entertainment doubly attractive,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
will appear for the 2d time this season in his version of
THE IMMORTAL TOODLES,
thus presenting a rare combination of genial humor, and in its pleasantest sense an evening of
UNCEASING MERRIMENT AND FUN.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; commences at 8.
Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Reserved Seats, $1; Dress Circle, 75 cents; Family Circle, 30 cents.

MUSICAL.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

WANTED—A TENOR AND ALTO FOR AN Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. Address TENOR AND ALTO, Box No. 4,495 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE FALL and Winter may be obtained in a small private family, where there are no other boarders; rooms large and commodious, table good, location delightful; three minutes' walk from New-Haven Railroad depot; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address H. B. M., Box No. 91 South Norwalk, Conn.

AT NO. 7 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., Winter arrangements can be effected for suites of rooms, with southern exposure, with private tables. Also, one very large room, suitable for a party of gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD of 6th-av. and 42d-st., for a gentleman and wife, and two children, aged nine and twelve; rooms must be on the second story. Address R. S., Box No. 173 Paterson, N. J., with terms. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND two ladies, in a private family preferred; rooms either furnished or unfurnished; terms must be moderate; location between 11th and 12th sts. Address, stating terms, &c., R. H. J., Box 282 Post-office.

BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J., FOR THE FALL AND WINTER.—Pleasant rooms and a comfortable winter-home is offered to those who are seeking for the same. MRS. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY or boarding-house, for three ladies, for the Winter. Address R. G., Box No. 1,760, New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

PORTABLE ENGINE DEPARTMENT OF THE WASHINGTON IRON WORKS, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Agency, No. 53 Liberty-st., New-York, Room No. 3. Engines of all sizes, from three to thirty horse-power, furnished at short notice.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO FLUE BOIL-ers, 30 by 4 feet. Also, two locomotive boilers, 40-horse power. Dealer in machinery.
JOHN STUART, No. 193 Broadway.

STEAM POWER WANTED—WITH ONE OR two floors. Apply to U. H. DUDLEY, 168 Front-st.

IRON WORK.

TITANIRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery,
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAVE tested the entire safety and efficiency of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, having administered it to 2,000 patients (by Dr. Colton in person) with the most satisfactory success. No. 22 Bond-st.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

coming to Paris to arrange a marriage with the Princess ANNA MURAT. The father of the Princess ANNA is LUCIEN MURAT, son of the famous MURAT, King of Naples; her mother was an American lady, Miss FRAZIER, of Charleston, South Carolina. Both parents are still living. The Princess is six years older than the Prince HUMBERT, but she is a handsome and most excellent person, and will grace the throne of the Kingdom of Italy as few others could do. Everybody but the priesthood and the Papists are delighted at the idea of this alliance, and when the son of the gallant VICTOR EMANUEL comes to Paris he will receive from the people, at least, quite a different reception from that they gave the King of Spain. There will be no need either of reviews, or balls, or fireworks, to provoke the public enthusiasm.

Capt. SEMMES is here getting out at DENTU'S publishing house the journal of his exploits on the *Alabama*. The book will, no doubt, have a large sale.

The owners of DE TOCQUEVILLE'S copyrights are bringing out a large and very fine complete edition of his works.

The Gen. Marquis DE GROUCHY, who has just died at Paris, commenced, a few days before he died, a libel suit against M. THIERS, for the statement made by the latter in his "Consulate and the Empire," that it was by the fault of the deceased's father, Gen. GROUCHY, that the battle of Waterloo was lost.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL CRUISERS.

The rebel cruiser Florida arrived at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on the 3d of August, from Bermuda, and sailed again on the 4th.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GEORGIA.

From the London Times, Aug. 25.

The Federal steam frigate Niagara brought up in Dover Roads this morning, having on board Capt. WITHYCOMBE and 33 men belonging to the screw steamer Georgia, which is the property of a British merchant resident in Liverpool, and was captured by the Niagara while sailing under the British flag, on Monday, the 15th of August, about 20 miles off Lisbon. The capture was made by the Commodore in command of the Niagara, on the ground that the Georgia was formerly a belligerent ship, and in the service of the Confederate States as the celebrated cruiser of the same name. It seems, however, that the Georgia was purchased some few months ago by Mr. E. BATES, a shipowner of Liverpool, and some nice questions of an international character will therefore possibly arise out of this proceeding on the part of the Niagara.

The Georgia, it appears, was under orders for Lisbon, having been chartered by the Portuguese Government for the purpose of conveying passengers between that place and the African coast or the West Indies. She had been regularly fitted up for this traffic, having accommodations for thirty first-class and twenty second-class passengers. There is reason to believe that the American Commodore was kept informed of the object and destination of the vessel, and that she had been closely watched at Liverpool. This was her first voyage under her new ownership, and her crew had all received a month's pay in advance. Nothing unusual occurred till she arrived about twenty miles off Lisbon, when the Niagara was seen apparently waiting for her. Capt. WITHYCOMBE did not deviate from his course until brought to with a couple of shots fired across his bows. He was shortly afterward boarded by an armed boat's crew in command of an officer of the Niagara, who requested his attendance before the Commodore. He protested against the insult which had been offered to the flag under which he was sailing, and insisted that as the Georgia was a British ship engaged in legitimate and peaceable traffic, no right could exist under which his course could be arrested. Upon getting on board the Niagara, the Commodore explained that it was his duty to seize the Georgia, but that he desired to cause Capt. WITHYCOMBE and his crew as little discomfort as possible. The ship's papers were then taken possession of, and the crew detained as prisoners till the Niagara reached Dover, when they were landed and conveyed to the Dover Sailors' Home, where they were kindly received. Thence they will be forwarded to Liverpool.

The Niagara, which is a magnificent steamer, resembling a little our Himalay, saluted on bringing up in the bay, a compliment which was returned by the artillery from the Castle batteries. Soon after landing Capt. WITHYCOMBE and his crew she steamed off in the direction of the Downs.

AN ANGLO-REBEL VIEW.

From the Liverpool Courier, Aug. 26.

The history of the *Georgia* since she came into the Mersey may be told with the utmost candor, and is briefly this: As she had ceased to be useful as a man-of-war, she was offered for sale by the Confederate Government, who had previously dismantled her and removed all warlike weapons and stores. Having entered into negotiations for her purchase, Mr. BATES communicated with the Custom-house authorities as to the manner in which they would regard the vessel. Mr. PRICE EDWARDS, the collector, acting on instructions received from London, informed Mr. BATES that he would be able to obtain a register for the ship when he applied for it. Upon this assurance—and Mr. BATES would have had nothing to do with the vessel unless he was assured that she would be registered as a British ship—the purchase was completed on the 2d of June last; the necessary formalities were gone through to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, and the Georgia was accordingly registered on the 30th of June as a British ship, in the name of Mr. BATES.

The new owner had, therefore, taken all proper precautions to see that his title was indisputable, and careful scrutiny left no ground to suppose that the slightest difficulty would occur. Negotiations were then entered into between Mr. BATES and the representatives in England of the Portuguese Government, who were desirous of engaging a steamer to proceed to Lisbon and thence to the Portuguese settlements on the West Coast of Africa. These negotiations resulted in the engagement of the Georgia upon terms which are explained in the charter-party. We have seen the original charter-party, dated the 28th of July, and may thus summarize its chief clauses:

The agreement is between EDWARD BATES, owner of the good screw-steamship called the Georgia, of 448 tons gross register and 200 horse-power; and F. J. VAN ZELLER, Esq., on behalf of the Portugese Government. It provides that "the said vessel or steamer, being tight, staunch and strong, and in every way fitted for the voyage or service, with the full complement of officers, seamen, engineers and firemen, adapted to a merchant steamer of her class and tonnage, shall be placed under the direction of the said charterer or merchant, or his assigns, to be by him or them employed for the conveyance of lawful merchandise, except sugar, molasses, or any article injurious to an iron ship—of course twenty tons each of sugar and molasses or any quantity of copper the ship can carry is not objected to—as follows: From Liverpool to Lisbon, and from thence to Cape de Verds, Principe, S. Thomé, Vanguelia, Loando, Massamada, Ambriz, and return to Lisbon, calling at the above ports on the return to Lisbon."

The Georgia was ready to sail on the 5th, and the circumstances attending her detention are generally known. But the official correspondence between Mr. BATES and the Portuguese authorities throws considerable light on the manner in which the former regarded the threatening attitude of the Niagara on her visit to the Mersey. So convinced was he that the Federal frigate would not dare to seize a British merchantman, that he characterized the report as "old women's talk," and professed his readiness to send the ship to sea, notwithstanding the threats of the Federal cruiser. In accordance with this determination, Mr. BATES, who had full confidence in the power and will of Great Britain to support her authority over her own mercantile marine—did actually despatch the vessel as soon as he had the orders of the Portuguese Consul-General to that effect. The following communications speak for themselves, and may be relied upon as genuine, as we copy from the *originals*, which have been placed at our service without reserve:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5, 1864.

Mr. E. Bates, Liverpool:

SIR: I have received instructions from my Minister in London to detain the *Georgia (s.s.)* until further orders. I am, Sir, respectfully,

ALVARO CARNEIRO GERALDES,
Acting Consul for Spain.

From Van Zeller, Consul-General, London, to Edward Bates, Rumford-place, Liverpool:

I have just heard from Liverpool, *Niagara* waiting to capture *Georgia* outside English waters. If you are afraid I will cancel charter, your returning charter money, and pay for coals, &c. Otherwise, send her to sea at once.

Aug. 6, 1864.

Edward Bates, Liverpool, to Van Zeller, Consul-General Portugal, London.

I am not afraid. Only old women's talk. Send orders from your Minister, and ship shall go to sea.

Telegram from Van Zeller, London, to Edward Bates, Liverpool.

Send the *Georgia* to sea at once.

Aug. 6, 1864.

Aug. 6, 1864.

Edward Bates, Liverpool, to Van Zeller, Consul-General, Portugal, London.

Your telegram to hand. Must have orders from Portuguese Minister through Liverpool Consulate, as the order for detention came through same channel. Get this done immediately, or *Georgia* will not sail.

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE, No. 42 SOUTH JOHN-ST.,
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8, 1864.

E. Bates, Esq., Liverpool:

SIR: I have just received an official letter from my Minister in London, who orders me to tell you to send the *Georgia* as soon as you have orders from the Consul-General in London to do so.

I have the honor to be, Sir, yours very respectfully,

ALVARO CARNEIRO GERALDES,
Acting Consul for Portugal.

Aug. 8, 1864.

Edward Bates, Liverpool, to Consul-General, Portugal, London:

I have just received orders to let *Georgia* sail on receiving your orders. Please send them at once.

AUGUST 8, 1864.

Van Zeller, London, to Edward Bates, Rumford-place, Liverpool:

Send steamer to sea at once.

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE, No. 42 SOUTH JOHN-ST.,
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8, 1864.

E. Bates, Esq., Liverpool:

SIR: As I have to inform my Minister of the precise time of the departure of the steamer *Georgia*, I request you to inform me by writing of the same as soon as she sails. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

ALVARO CARNEIRO GERALDES,
Acting Consul for Portugal.

The subsequent history of the Georgia is soon told. She sailed from Liverpool on the 8th inst., and proceeded on her voyage under the British flag; but off Lisbon, on the 15th inst., she was seized by the Niagara, which was cruising about for the purpose of intercepting her. The Georgia is now on her passage to Boston, Mass., in charge of a prize crew. It is a novel thing for a British ship, with a *bona fide* British register on board, and admittedly engaged in legitimate commerce, to be forcibly taken possession of, and sent into a prize court upon the shallow pretext that at some former period, and while under different ownership, she was engaged in hostilities against the Federal States. Neither Mr. BATES nor the Portuguese Government can submit to this audacious appropriation of their property. It rests with the British Government to set Mr. BATES right; his property has been seized in violation of all lawful authority, and as his injury will be immediately laid before the Foreign Office, the Government must take prompt measures not only to recover the ship herself, but also to obtain suitable compensation for the injury.

THE LEGAL VIEW OF THE CASE.

From the Daily News, Aug. 26.

The question is whether, according to the recognized doctrines of international law, the Captain of the Niagara was justified in seizing the Georgia—a vessel which at the time of the seizure was sailing under British colors, but which only a few weeks before had been a vessel of war commissioned by the Confederate Government. It is said that the Custom-house officers at Liverpool had warned the owners of the Georgia that they could not legally transfer the property in her. But whether the Confederate officers or agents did or did not receive any such warning is immaterial, for the law on the subject is clear beyond discussion. Fortunately the question has been decided in this country more than half a century ago by that eminent Judge, Lord STOWELL, in the case of the Minerva, which is reported in the sixth volume of Sir CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON'S Reports, and therefore any legal speculation on the subject would be superfluous.

It appears that in the month of April, 1807, the Minerva, a Dutch ship-of-war, was lying in the neutral port of Bergen, having been chased thither by a British frigate. It was proved that whilst lying in Bergen this vessel had been sold by her owners, the Dutch East India Company, to certain individuals, and that those individuals had sold her to a then protentate, Count BENTINCK, Lord of Kniphausen. The object of the purchase was that the ship might be employed in the West India trade. For this purpose it was necessary that she should be transferred from the neutral port of Bergen to the port of Kniphausen. Accordingly, a captain was put on board at Bergen, the Kniphausen colors were hoisted, and while on the high seas she was captured by a British vessel. The parallel between the Minerva and the Georgia is complete. Both vessels, when they entered the neutral harbor, were men-of-war, belonging to a belligerent—both vessels were dismantled in the neutral harbor—both vessels were sold to a neutral while lying in the neutral harbor—both vessels were proceeding under neutral colors to a neutral harbor, and were about to embark in the West India trade. If it was lawful for the Dutch to sell the Minerva in Bergen, it must be lawful for the Confederates to sell the Georgia in Liverpool. If it was unlawful for the Dutch to sell the Minerva in Bergen, it must be unlawful for the Confederates to sell the Georgia in Liverpool.

Let us hear what Lord STOWELL has to say upon the subject: "The first question is, whether such a purchase can be legally made? I am not aware of any case in this court, or in the Court of Appeal, in which the legality of such a purchase has been recognized. There have been cases of merchant vessels driven into ports out of which they could not escape, and there sold, in which, after much discussion and some hesitation of opinion, the validity of the purchase has been sustained. But whether the purchase of a vessel of this description, built for war, and employed as such, and now rendered incapable of acting as a ship of war by the arms of the other belligerent, and driven into a neutral port for shelter—whether the purchase of such a ship, I say, can be allowed, which shall enable the enemy so far to rescue himself from the disadvantage into which he has fallen as to have the value at least restored to him by a neutral purchaser, is a question on which I shall wait for the authority of the Superior Court before I admit the validity of such a transfer. That a private merchant could lawfully do this I shall not hold till I am so instructed by the superior courts." Accordingly, upon these and other grounds, the capture was declared valid, and the claim of Count. BENLINCK for the restitution of the ship was rejected.

It is impossible to draw any distinction between the case decided by Lord STOWELL and that of the *Georgia*, and, therefore, the Commander of the *Niagara* was clearly justified by the judgment of that eminent lawyer. It is true, as Lord STOWELL points out, that if the vessel sold is a merchant vessel, the sale is valid; and in this the law of England agrees with that of America, though it differs from that of France and other continental Powers. The practice, says Dr. TWISS, of the French tribunals is to refuse to recognize as neutral property any vessel of enemy-build, or which has even been enemy-owned, unless the sale of it to a neutral merchant has taken place before the commencement of hostilities. But the courts of England and America hold the opposite doctrine, although even they restrict the right of purchase by neutrals to merchant vessels; for, as the Queen's Advocate says, "The purchase of a ship-of-war belonging to enemies is held to be invalid." And the distinction between merchant ships and ships-of-war is founded on common sense. The thing objected to is not the purchasing of belligerent property; but it is the purchase of an enemy's *vessel of war* lying *imprisoned* in a neutral port, whence she is unable to escape. A vessel under such circumstances is not an object fairly within the range of commercial speculation. If it were, consider the consequences. Within a few days the Georgia might be rearmed—might again be transferred to some Confederate—might again hoist the Confederate colors and resume her career of devastation. And the same shift of escaping from a neutral port into which she had been driven might be practised as often as she found it either necessary or convenient.

THE SUCCESS AT MOBILE.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the success obtained before Mobile, even in its present proportions, is very considerable, and will do much to revive the spirit of the North—it shows, however, the great natural drawbacks to operations at that city from venomous insects, heat, &c., &c. The article speaks as follows upon the alleged peace prospects: "Here let us declare our belief that the existence of a Peace party is mythical. We are told of 100,000 people meeting to support Gen. McCLELLAN; does any one believe a military President, who has been beaten in the field by Confederate Generals, is going to proclaim peace at the head of his armies? Certainly if he does it will only be the signal for danger to the neighbors of the North and of the South. As long as there is ray of hope to light it on, the North will march through the storm and darkness toward its end—Empire."

The *Times*, in a leader on American affairs, observes that while each succeeding month displays the unbending firmness of the Southerners, there are many signs of a relaxation of purpose among their opponents.

The nomination of Gen. McCLELLAN as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is now not unlikely if the will of New-York should prevail with the representatives of party. The principles of Gen. McCLELLAN are not very clear—he has always been looked upon as a War Democrat, as being as anxious for Union and the old Constitution as any man in the land. But when events move so rapidly men move with them. Should any opponent of Mr. LINCOLN be elected there can hardly be a doubt that the policy of the present President will be abandoned during the ensuing four years. On the other hand it may be doubted if the Republicans are more inclined for the recognition of the South, or even for reconciliation with it, than they were a year ago.

A SHIPWRECK.

The bark *Imogene*, bound from Algoa Bay to London, on June 21, in lat. 34° 22' south, long. 23° 53' east, discovered the upper part of a ship's deckhouse, with a man on it. The poor fellow—a Prussian seaman—had been eight nights and seven days drifting about. His ship, the *D. S. Choate*, of Portland, Maine, with rice, from Bassein for Falmouth, was struck on June 15 by a heavy sea, which knocked the deck-house off. She shortly afterward settled, and is supposed to have drawn down her boat, in which the crew had sought to escape.

MARRIAGE OF THE NOTORIOUS BELLE BOYD.

From the Liverpool Post, Aug. 26.

Yesterday morning a most interesting ceremony of marriage took place at the Church of St. James', Piccadilly. The bridegroom, Lieut. SAMUEL WYLDE HARDINGE, who is about 30 years of age, was an officer in the United States Navy, holding the rank of Lieutenant on board the American war-steamer Connactacu. The lady, who is about the same age as the gallant bridegroom, was the daughter of Gen. BOYD, of the Army of the Southern States, who lately expired in prison, having been made prisoner by the Federals. The lady's career is full of the most eventful, heroic and romantic features. Her father, Gen. BOYD, who possessed vast estates in the territory of Virginia, early embraced the cause of Southern independence, and was soon intrusted with a command, obtaining the rank of General. His daughter, the bride, enthusiastically embraced the same cause, followed her father to the field, and accompanied him throughout his campaign with the celebrated Stonewall JACKSON, and on two occasions, heroically, as a modern Joan of Arc, led on the troops to battle; she was, however, in a skirmish, captured and made prisoner, and conveyed to Washington, where she was imprisoned. Here she remained 13 months, when she was exchanged for Gen. COCHRANE, who had been made prisoner by the Confederates. On her return to the South, she went on board the Greyhound, Confederate steamer, which was captured by the Federal steamer Connactuca, while running the blockade. Lieut. HARDINGE was sent on board the Greyhound as prize master, with his young heroine as a prisoner. The result was that they mutually became enamored, and escaped together from the ship, and found their way to this country, the bride having succeeded in withdrawing her lover from his allegiance to the United States flag, and enlisted his sympathies and support for the South. It is the intention of Lieut. HARDINGE with his bride to leave this country at the latter end of September, to run the blockade, and enter the service of the Southern States. The marriage *cortège* was comparatively private, being confined to the bridesmaid and two or three lady friends, and the bridegroom being attended by a number of American gentlemen connected with the South. After the conclusion of the ceremony, the parties repaired to the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, where the bridegroom has resided since his sojourn in this country, and partook of an elegant *déjeuner*.

FRANCE.

The *Courier du Dimanche* had been suspended for two months, on account of an objectionable political article.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of over four and a half millions francs.

A Paris letter says: "Important dispatches have been received at the War Ministry from Africa. The Algerine insurrection is not yet put down. Marshal M'MAHON will be forced to break up the camp at Chalons earlier than was expected, and will proceed to the seat of his Government with several regiments under his orders."

The French Government is extremely angry at the publication of the Danish documents. Indeed, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has reproached M. DE MOLTKE with having perverted his words. The altercation has been extremely undiplomatic.

The French Cabinet Ministers were engaged in speech-making at the various meetings of the Provincial Councils-General. The Duke DE PERSIGNY at St. Etienne, had been eulogizing the Emperor as the founder of liberty in France—and at Marseilles M. BEHIC, Minister of Commerce, &c., had been making promises in the interests of trade and commerce.

The Emperor was about to visit the Camp at Chalons.

Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, would arrive in Paris on the 27th. The *Opinione* of Turin denies the rumor that a marriage has been arranged between Prince HUMBERT and the Princess ANNA MURAT.

The Paris Bourse was dull but steady. Rentes on the 26th closed at 66f. 30c.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The Duke of AUGUSTENBURG had dispatched to Frankfort a memorial establishing the validity of his claims to the Schleswig-Holstein throne, as demanded by the Federal Diet.

The municipalities from several of the Holstein towns had met at Nieuminster. A resolution was passed thanking the allies, and recognizing the necessity of the Duchies joining Germany, and, as far as German interests demanded, Prussia in particular, without prejudice, however, to their independence. The resolution further states that the establishment of a Provisional Government cannot be regarded as a proper means to secure the object in view, and fears are expressed lest the generally desired speedy settlement of the affairs of the country as regards its internal foreign relations be thereby unnecessarily deferred.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna journal states that the Emperor of Austria has accepted an invitation to visit the King of Prussia, and that the Emperor of Russia will probably also be one of the party.

The Austrian Government is said to be urging the Ex-King of Naples to quit Rome.

Arrests and domiciliary visits continued in the Venetian provinces and in the Tyrol, on account of the alleged discovery of a conspiracy for detaching the Italian Tyrol from Austria. The police authorities were very active, and great alarm existed among the population.

SWITZERLAND.

The funeral of the eight persons killed during the late disturbances at Geneva, passed off quietly on the 25th, and it was hoped public order would not be again disturbed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds on the 26th, were without any material fluctuation. Consols closed steadily, at 88⅞@89 for money, and 89⅛@89¼ for account.

The Discount Market was quiet at unchanged rates.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England, show an increase in the bullion of £105,992.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co., note bar silver at 5s. 1½d. Dollars 5s. 2d. nominal. Eagles 76s. 2½d.

Messrs. GUNTHER & MULLER, of London, in the grain trade, had failed for about £50,000 sterling.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING, BROS. & Co.'s Circular says: "There has again been an active business this week in United States 5-20 Bonds, at prices varying from the lowest quotation of 37¾ up to to-day's (Friday) prices of 38¾@39¼. There have been also some sales of Illinois Central Shares, at 45@44 dis., and of Eries at 40@42. All other securities without reliable quotations."

GLASGOW MARKETS.

Messrs. JOHN McCALL & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS steady but inactive. Winter Red WHEAT 20s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Extra State FLOUR 21s. @21s. 6d. Mixed CORN, 18s.

LATEST via LIVERPOOL.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 27.

COTTON—The business to-day has been about 5,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. Market firm and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet at yesterday's rates.

PROVISIONS—Inactive at firmer rates. Pork dull and a shade easier.

SUGAR—Dull and declining.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firm.

Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 27—P. M.

Consols close this afternoon at 89@⅛, steady.

Illinois Central Shares at 45@44 dis.

Erie Shares 40@42.

LATEST BY THE SCOTIA.

The political news of the day is meagre and unimportant.

Frontier difficulties between Turkey and Montenegro are said to have been arranged by a mixed commission.

Señor FRAZIO, representative of the Emperor of Mexico, had arrived at Spain, a bearer of dispatches announcing to the Queen of Spain the accession of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to the Mexican throne.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000 Amer. Gold....	241¾	100 Ill. Central.......	128¾
40,000 do........s3	242⅜	200 do.........	128⅞
10,000 do.........	242⅝	100 do........s3	128⅞
10,000 do........s3	242⅜	200 do........s3	128⅞
10,000 do........s3	242⅜	300 do.........	128⅞
800 Erie R........s3	107⅜	200 Rock Island R.....	108⅞
200 Hud. Riv. R.........	121⅛	800 do........b3	108⅞
200 do........b3	121⅞	200 Chi. & N.W.Pr.....	83⅜
100 do........b3	121⅞	300 do........b3	83⅜
200 Mich. Southern..	81⅜	100 Quick. M. Co.......	82⅞
800 do........b3	81⅝	200 do........b3	82¾
500 do........b3	81⅜	800 Mariposa M. Co.b3	41⅜
200 do........b4	81⅜	200 do.........	41⅜
5,000 O. & M. Cer......	46	10000 do........b10	41¾

Call commences precisely at 8½ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.
White, Holland, best quality only,
at wholesale or retail by
KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES
For stores or dwellings,
Manufactured by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The excellence of KENT'S East India Coffee is the theme of universal praise by all who use it. For sale by all grocers, at 30 cents per pound, and ask for KENT'S. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

In view of the present high price of living, no one should fix up his house for the coming Winter without understanding the merits of the Burglar-alarm Telegraph.

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
in new styles and great variety, at the manufactory,
No. 418 Broome-street, near Broadway.
M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S *Illustrated Monthly*, and Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*, contains extraordinary novelties, and combines the most useful magazine ever issued. September number now ready. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Out, KNOX'S Fall style of Gent's Hats ready for everybody. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1864.

On Monday, 12th inst., the price of HUBBEL'S celebrated

GOLDEN BITTERS

will be advanced 50 cents per dozen.

Everybody should try them.

GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., Proprietors, Hudson, N. Y.

Central Depot, American Express Buildings, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?—It is by Phrenology and Physiology, that this question may be answered. Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations and give full written descriptions of character daily.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant IXth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To affect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 33 | Sun sets..... 6 24 | Moon sets... 9 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 21 | Gov. Island..12 10 | Hell Gate... 1 32

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 6—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. J. W. Cockran and wife, Miss A. Spies, Mrs. Lanesiot, James Cullin, Jose Pinto, Mrs. De Cordova and 4 children, Miss Hosmer, Mrs. Garland, Mrs. L. Bridge, Mrs. H. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bridge, Miss Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Torrance, Mme. Dieden, Mrs. Read, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leeming, Mrs. Hardey and friend, Mrs. Yale and niece, Mr. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Wight, Mrs. Abescais and 3 children, Miss Brandon, Mr. Davies, J. Dilkett, S. Mayer, Mr. Maillard, R. Thompson, G. M. Miller, Robt. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Laugel, 2 children and servant, Mr. Asline Ward, Thos. Holyoke, J. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lees, 3 Misses Lees, Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. and Miss Elsas, Rev. Mr. Duncan, Mr. Penquet, Miss Voisin, Mrs. Tighe, W. Fearing, Mr. Hazeltine, A. McKenzie and wife, H. Jewett and wife, M. Nathan, J. Seasongood, Mrs. Blaxland, E. Rowe and wife, Mrs. Munger, D. Crawford, A. Booker, W. Topping, Chas. Williams, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. Sargent and child, Mr. and Mrs. Heidenheimer, 2 children and nurse, J. Strouse, Mr. and Mrs. L. Davies, Miss Kellar, Mrs. Cramer, Mme. Trincans and friend, J. Dallet and wife, W. Newell and wife, Mrs. Macauley, 2 daughters and servant, A. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Glen and 2 children, J. Johnson, J. K. Lytte, Ed. Webb, Miss Wiedenfield, Mrs. Weynard, J. Bowes, H. Marguardt, Geo. Cannon, J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Marye and daughter, W. Farmer, Miss Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker and son, Miss J. Deckson, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and son, Mr. and Mrs. Glatz, H. Batzjen, J. Perry, E. Parker, H. Norten, wife and son, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Karnsbeck, Mr. Kennedy, Count Cibo, lady and child, J. Wenerman, Miss Denison, W. Todd, A. Sampson, Mr. Van Ranselar, Geo. James, L. Ponvert, Mr. Neilson, Jos. Wade, Thos. Sands, Rev. J. Smith and wife, Dr. Osgood and wife, C. Wilson, Mr. Winspratt, A. Ritcher and wife, Mrs. Virginia Letty, Mr. and Mrs. P. Donald, infant and servant, Mr. McKay, H. Grunthal, Mr. Roth, Mr. Dufresne, Mr. and Miss Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Elebach and child, Mr. and Mrs. Newburgh, 2 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Adams and servant, Mrs. Bishop, Miss L. Wilson, E. Green and servant, H. Ellis, Mr. Friedman, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Taylor, Geo. Mills, Wm. Clark, W. Hastings, wife and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harper, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Louis, son and daughter, E. L. Estrange, Mr. Betley, Dr. T. Chatard, Dr. S. Chew, Miss Laufer, Dr. Gregory, Mr. and Miss Weeck, Mrs. Robins, H. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmerding and servant, H. Webb, Mr. Lydall, A. Schweizer, Jas. Barfoot, Jno. Roberts, Geo. Wedels, Thos. Holliday, W. Sanderson, Wm. Ryle, Capt. N. Phillips and servant, R. P. Butler, J. E. English, J. Welch, Charles Peace, Robt. Wilks, Chas. Dudley, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Williams, R. Jones. Total, 242.

SEPT. 6—*In steamship Lafayette, from Havre*—Mr. Adolph, Mme. North, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Eliza Magne, Miss Marie Magne, Mrs. A. Weisse, Paul Magne, Josephine Feniels, Sophia Schmatterer, Mrs. Durocher, Mr. Penniman, Mr. Lacaze, G. Lemercier and family, Messrs. Mathon, Gignel, Page and wife, Dunscomb, Perelli, E. Hawkias and servant, Lebrun and family, L. Josse, L. Abbe Pernir, Cabazos, Garcia, Mimandre, Mrs. Anne Aymond, Mrs. Larche, Mrs. Paulin and child, Jos. Geslin, Fred. Brad, H. Koch and wife.

In steamship Hecla, from Liverpool—Mr. Ryder, Mr. Archibald, Jr., and 312 in the steerage.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

Cleared.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalgell.

Ships Energy, Caulkins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; John S. Hains, (Br.,) Hamman, Pictou, Baxter & Merrill.

Barks W. A. Halemus, Wallace, ——; Walter Metcalf, Baker, Philadelphia, ——; Webfoot, (Br.,) Humphrey, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs John Sherwood, (Br.,) Smith, Cork, Murray & Nephew; Wm. R. Sawyer, Tracy, Boston, ——.

Schooners Thrasher, (Br.,) Derickson, Antigua, Jones & Lough; Dresden, Davis, Philadelphia, ——; Edwin, Allen, Providence, ——.

Arrived.

General Transatlantic Company's steamship Lafayette De Bocaude, Havre Aug. 24, 3:15 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to G. McKenzie. Has experienced light head winds from Aug. 25 till 2d inst., since then, fresh breezes from N. E. 1st inst., lat. 49 22, lon. —, passed ship McClellan, hence; 2d, lat. 40 16, lon. —, saw Br. ship Universe. The Lafayette was within four miles of Sandy Hook on 5th, at 10 A. M., but in consequence of not receiving a pilot, was put to sea again. Took a pilot 6th, at 9:30 A. M.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool 23d and Queenstown 24th ult., via Halifax 3d inst., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 29, lat. 49 45, lon. 42 36, at 8:45 A. M., spoke ship Sunbeam, bound E. Sept. 4, 8:30 A. M., passed Bremen ship Prince Albert, bound W.; at 11 A. M., passed steamship Etna, bound E.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Aug. 27, and Queenstown 28th, 4:10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. The steamer Africa at Queenstown, at 3:50 P. M. 28th. 31st, at 11:30 A. M., lat. 56 06, lon. 28 42, passed steamer Persia, hence for Liverpool; 4th inst., 3:30 P. M., lat. 43 37, lon. 59 09, passed steamship Kedar, hence for Liverpool; 5th, 1 P. M., lat. 41 28, lon. 65 30, passed steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool.

U. S. steamer Russia, ——, Boston.

Steamer Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Kingfisher, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. H. Hoagland.

Brig Alice Grey, (Br.,) Maxwell, Antwerp 30 ds., with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Blue Nose, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Sheldrake, Antwerp 49 ds., with mdse. to Boyd Hincken.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Drisko, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Wood, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Swan, (Br.,) Taylor, Dorchester 10 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Kate Field, Allen, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to L. D. Belloni.

Schr. Susan Eldridge, Beebee, Lingan, with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Cole, Shulee 17 ds., with Spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Adrian, Everitt, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Tarquin, Wool, Franklin, Me., 10 ds., lumber.

Schr. Spy, Perkins, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber.

Schr. E. S. Downing, Gaskill, Fortress Monroe 3 ds.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E.

Sailed.

Sept. 4 and 5—Steamers Empire, Carolina, Thames, America, Gen. Meigs, New-Jersey, Fulton.

Below.

Ship Vanguard, Russell, from Liverpool.

Ship Universe, Hutton, from Liverpool.

Ship Island Light, (of St. John,) 20 ds. from Cardiff.

Also, a new bark, from Kennebec.

Spoken, &c.

Elisabeth Cann—bark, from Androssan for Providence, Aug. 14, lat. 44, lon. 40.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Arr. barks Celestia, Glace Bay; T. Cushing, Pictou.

Also arr. steamer Oriental, Gardner, New-Orleans.

PORTLAND, Sept. 6.—Cld. brig Mechanic, Hutchinson, Matanzas.

Foreign Ports.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 7.—Sld. steamship Caledonia, Craig, from Glasgow, for New-York.

[PER SCOTIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Bellona and Arab, at Gravesend; Marlborough, at Liverpool; Nancy, at Bristol; Albert, at Havre; Carl XVth, at Flushing; Fanny, at Gibraltar. Arr. from Boston, Saramacca, at Helvoet; Lawrence, at Gibraltar.

Arr. from Bangor, Helena, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Rio Janeiro, Petropolis, at Havre.

Arr. from Buenos Ayres, Independence, at Havre.

HOWE'S IMPROVED
STANDARD SCALES.
In general use by the United States
Government.
Every scale warranted.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

KENDALL'S
AMBOLINE
FOR THE
HAIR

Is composed of extracts from flowers, herbs and roots, and the GROWTH, BEAUTY for PERMANENT VIGOR of the HAIR. It prevents hair falling out, or turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is a delightful and pleasant dressing; also, effecting a cure for most diseases incident to the scalp. We guarantee the Amboline to be the best article in the market.

For sale by all druggists.
Price $1 per case.
WARING & CO.
Sole Proprietors,
No. 35 Dey-st.,
New-York.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD SCALES

Adapted to every branch of business where a CORRECT and durable scale is required.

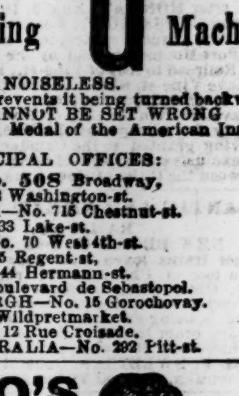
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY,
Opposite City Hall.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
Sewing Machine.

IT IS ENTIRELY NOISELESS.
A patented device prevents it being turned backward.
THE NEEDLE CANNOT BE SET WRONG
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:

NEW-YORK—No. 508 Broadway,
BOSTON—No. 282 Washington-st.
PHILADELPHIA—No. 715 Chestnut-st.
CHICAGO—No. 133 Lake-st.
CINCINNATI—No. 70 West 4th-st.
LONDON—No. 135 Regent-st.
HAMBURG—No. 44 Hermann-st.
PARIS—No. 82 Boulevard de Sebastopol.
ST. PETERSBURGH—No. 15 Gorochovay.
VIENNA—No. 9 Wildpretmarket.
BRUSSELS—No. 12 Rue Croisade.
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA—No. 292 Pitt-st.



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PATENT BOSOM
SHIRT.
Perfect Fitting
AND
MORE DURABLE
Than any Other.
READY MADE
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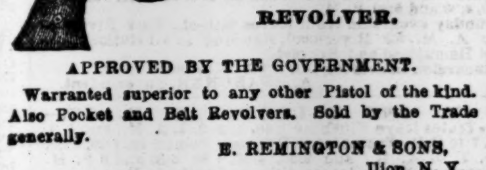
TO ORDER.
IRA PEREGO & SONS
NO. 175 BROADWAY—NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVER.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, N. Y.

EDDY'S PATENT

Kerosene Cooking and Heating Stoves and Ranges, for economy and comfort are unrivaled. Call and see them, or send for a circular. LESLEY & ELLIOT, Manufacturers, No. 494 Broadway, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

M'CLELLAN, PENDLETON AND VICTORY!

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

"LET THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE BE HEARD."

The Grand Mass Meeting to respond to the nominations of

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, OF NEW-JERSEY,
FOR PRESIDENT,
AND GEORGE H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO,
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
will be held at and around
UNION-SQUARE,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15,
at 8 o'clock.

The following eminent speakers (with others whose names will be announced)

WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING:

Gov. Seymour of N. Y.	Gov. Bigler of Penn.
Senator Weller of Cal.	Gov. Shannon of Kansas.
Gov. Wickliffe of Ky.	Gov. Parker of N. J.
Senator J. W. Wall of N. J.	Hon. J. H. George of N. H.
Hon. Jas. Guthrie of Ky.	Hon. J. G. Abbott of Mass.
Hon. Wm. W. Eaton of Ct.	Hon. John Bigler of Cal.
Hon. Thos. J. Miles of Penn.	Hon. I. Laurence of R. I.
Hon. Thos. Runyon of N. J.	Hon. G. H. Cannon of Md.
Hon. S. E. Church of N. Y.	Hon. F. Kernan of N. Y.
Hon. J. S. Thayer of N. Y.	Hon. Wm. F. Allen of N. Y.

The various McCLELLAN CLUBS and Democratic Organizations, together with all the friends of FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS, AND PERSONAL RIGHTS, are cordially invited to attend.

The residents of Union-square, friendly to the cause, are requested to illuminate their dwellings.

Stands on the east side of Union-square will be appropriated to German orators, whose names will be published on Wednesday.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements of the DEMOCRATIC UNION ASSOCIATION.

John Hardy,	P. A. H. Jackson,	D. C. Birdsall,
Philander Reed,	Isaac Dubois,	Alex. Ward,
S. T. Webster,	John S. Giles,	Jas. B. Brady,
John P. Nagle,	S. P. Ingraham, Jr.,	F. Houghtaling,
O. S. Holden,	John H. Hartnett,	Ed. J. Hamilton,
Spen. W. Cone,	Jerem'h S. Baker,	James Murphy,
James Watson,	O. B. Potter,	C. B. Woodruff,
R. C. Hutchings,	Wm. Hitchman,	M. T. Cozans,
Charles Cole,	Gideon J. Tucker,	Jos. Belleshelm,
S. Boardman,	Eli P. Norton,	Chas. E. Loew,
W. H. Tracy,	Henry Mass,	Ed. J. Shandley,
J. H. Decker,	Denis Quin,	Lawrence Clancy,
T. E. Kemp,	Douglas Taylor,	Jas. W. McBarron,
John Murphy,	Chas. Koster,	John Fox,
Saml. Coulter,	F. H. Churchill,	Ignatius Flynn.

HONORARY COMMITTEE.

WM. M. TWEED,	JOHN McKEON,
BENJ. RAY,	B. P. FAIRCHILD,
J. L. NOYES,	H. KETCHUM, Jr.,

and the Chairmen of the McClellan Clubs and organizations throughout the City, whose names will be hereafter announced.

NOTICE—The above named members of the committee will meet every evening at Headquarters, No. 932 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., and are particularly requested to attend the meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, to perfect the arrangements. The Presidents of the various McClellan Clubs are also requested to attend the meeting this evening.

MORGAN L. HARRIS, Chairman of Committee.
LUKE F. COZANS, President of Association.

A. J. MATHEWSON,
JOHN PYNE,
HENRY W. ALLEN,
JOHN BULLEY, Jr.,
} Secretaries.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NINTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION, held at Bleecker Buildings, on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Platform of principles adopted by the Democratic Party, at their recent Convention in Chicago, is so base, and treasonable in spirit, as to give "aid and comfort" to the rebels, but create alarm and disgust in the minds of all the truly patriotic friends of the Union.

Resolved, That the avowal of sentiments so bitterly partisan, in the midst of war, with no words of reproach for these traitors, who have been, and still are exerting all their power to destroy the Union, virtually cheering up our enemies, and condemning all the efforts of our Government to put down the rebellion—this action shows us the urgent need of our immediate, and unceasing efforts to sustain, and aid in the reelection of that shamefully abused, but incorruptible patriot and man of the people, Abraham Lincoln.

JOHN KEYSER, Chairman.

ALEX. M. EAGLESON, Secretary.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE CREATION. JONES' WOOD.

In consequence of the protracted bad weather, and in order to give time to the ground to dry,
THE CREATION
will be produced positively on
SUNDAY, Sept. 11.

CARL ANSCHUTZ. KARL FORMES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE FIRM of ANDERSON & McLAREN, machinists, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES ANDERSON withdrawing. The accounts of the late firm will be settled by JOHN McLAREN, who will continue the business at the present stand, Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Horatio-st.

JAMES ANDERSON,
JOHN McLAREN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1864.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY girl, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has the best of reference. Call at No. 101 West —, between 6th and 7th avs., New-York.

CONSTITUTION
LIFE SYRUP,
COMPOSED OF
IODIDE POTASSIUM,
with the Compound Concentrated Fluid Extract of
VALUABLE MEDICINAL
ROOTS AND HERBS,
PREPARED BY WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,
Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New-York State Volunteer Depots, under Gov. Edwin D. Morgan.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP
HAS PRODUCED
A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE!

What may seem almost incredible, is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the investigations of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

Our medicine is peculiar; by it the seat of any disease is directly reached, and the equilibrium restored.

Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate diseases,

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised medicines,

Those who cannot be cured by other physicians—

ARE INVITED TO USE CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply:

In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of equilibrium. But when from any cause down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is, to restore the normal balance of the scale.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS.

HEMIPLEGIA. PARESIS. PARAPLEGIA, PARALYSIS AGITANS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION. LIVER COMPLAINT. CONSTIPATION.
WEIGHT AT STOMACH. BILIOUSNESS. WANT OF APPETITE.
FLATULENCE. BAD BREATH.

SCROFULA.

STRUMA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ULCERATION,
KING'S EVIL, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM.

This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHRITIS.] NEURALGIA. TIC DOULOUREUX.
LUMBAGO. SCIATICA. GOUT.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 30 years' standing, have been cured by us.

NERVOUSNESS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, SHATTERED NERVES,
LOSS OF POWER. CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS.
ST. VITUS' DANCE. EPILEPSY.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffering woman will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which fulfills more than it promises.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

SALIVATION. ROTTING OF BONES.
BAD COMPLEXION. ACHES IN BONES.
FEELING OF WEARINESS. DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

and all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP
CURES ALL SWELLING OF THE GLANDS,

either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All scrofulous persons suffering from general Debility, Emaciation, Dyspepsia and Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen, and in the female, Dropsy of the ovaries and womb, generally accompanied with Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. The disease known as Goitre or Swelled Neck, the Life Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and swelling of other glands of the body, will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case and all the affections of this important organ, (persons suffering from any acute pain in this region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

BROKEN-DOWN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, SUFFERING FROM INDISPOSITION TO EXERTION, PAIN IN THE BACK, LOSS OF MEMORY, FOREBODINGS, HORROR OF CALAMITY, FEAR OF DISEASE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DRY, HOT SKIN AND EXTREMITIES, WANT OF SLEEP, RESTLESSNESS, PALE, HAGGARD COUNTENANCE, AND LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

FOR ALL FORMS OF
ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

either of the NOSE, THROAT, TONGUE, SPINE, FOREHEAD OR SCALP, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion, and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin.

In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

☞ AS A GENERAL BLOOD-PURIFYING AGENT, THE LIFE SYRUP STANDS UNRIVALED BY ANY PREPARATION IN THE WORLD.

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young, Hip Disease, Neuralgia, and all nervous diseases, and ladies who are suffering from diseases for which they are at a loss to know what to do, we would advise the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. It will restore their pallid countenance, strengthen their weak back and side, give them new energy, new life and happiness.

THE RICH AND POOR

are liable to the same diseases. Nature and science has made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine ever discovered for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, and increases and enriches the food. Those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful, both before and after confinement, as it prevents disease attendant upon childbirth.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

is the poor man's friend and the rich man's blessing.

Buy it, take it, and be cured.

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS.

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor, New-York.
Laboratory, Brooklyn, L. I.

Price, $1 per Bottle: six Bottles for $5.

Sent by express to all parts of the country.

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